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Flint Hiding Among Isles? N. Y. Food Racket Charged; Grew Calls—Tokyo 'Busy'

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 1, 1939

Flint Believed Picking Way Among Norse Islands

BERGEN, Norway (AP)—The American freighter City of Flint, in command of a German prize crew, was believed in shipping circles here to be threading her way southward today through the countless islands off Norway's West Coast.

No information concerning the vessel's whereabouts had been received at Norwegian ports since she was sighted Oct. 31 off Lodingen Light, 600 miles north of here, on her way from the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk to Germany.

Shakedown of N. Y. Food Stores Charged

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Investigation of a reported racket in New York City's food and vegetable stores was under way today following the arrest of Nicola Elia.

Assistant District Attorney Murray I. Gurfein said Mr. Elia was General Manager of the Retail Food Clerks' Union. He told General Sessions Judge Saul S. Streit that hundreds of food and vegetable stores had paid tribute to the Union local to escape harassment in the form of picketing and other activities.

Tokyo 'Too Busy' to See U. S. Ambassador

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese conversations with Great Britain and the United States will be postponed until a new central government is established in China, the newspaper Kokumin said today.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman who forecast establishment of such a regime by the end of November, said Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura was "too busy" to see American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew because of activities in connection with the China Affairs Board. Japanese newspapers said the Board was attempting to reach a decision regarding Japan's policy in connection with a new Chinese regime.

Roosevelt Reported Backing R. I. Air Base

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island said President Roosevelt had authorized him today "to say he was strongly for" a bill to appropriate $25,000,000 for development of an air base at Quonset Point, R. I.

The air base on Narragansett Bay is intended to guard the northeastern part of the country. Senator Green said he had introduced legislation for its development so it could be considered in the Senate at any time.

Portugal to Send Olympic Team to Finland

LISBON (AP)—Portugal informed Finland today it would send a delegation to the 1940 Olympic Games in Helsingfors despite the European war.

Japan Announces Fourth Navy Base at Maizuru

TOKYO (AP)—The Navy announced today that, effective Dec. 1, it would establish at Maizuru, in the Sea of Japan, its fourth major naval base. It said construction on the base had been completed.

Maizuru will have full defense facilities, docks for construction, repair and training, arsenals, hospitals, and quarters for a large personnel. Other such bases are located at Yokosuka, on the Pacific Ocean near Yokohama; Kure Island, on the Inland Sea, and Sasebo, on Kyushu Island in the Tsushima Channel.

N. Y. Observes Thanksgiving on Nov. 23

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman today proclaimed Thursday, Nov. 23, Thanksgiving Day in New York State and urged all people to attend church services and give thanks for America's peace.

'World of Tomorrow' Owes $23,000,000 but Is Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The New York World's Fair "World of Tomorrow" closed its gates at 2 o'clock this morning, chalking up a total of 25,841,633 paid admissions and listing liabilities of approximately $23,500,000.

Although such a small attendance and large debt had not been envisaged by the Fair management at its opening, Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of the Fair Corporation, declared today the big show was a "success" and "really in fine shape." He predicted that the Exposition's ledger books would show an operating profit next year.

The balance sheet of the Fair, as revealed by Mr. Gibson, showed that it has $1,128,924 in net quick assets on hand; debts amounting to $587,025 to contractors and debenture holders and an unretired balance of $23,982,808.81 on the bond issue originally subscribed to by private investors.

Thus Mr. Gibson said that the Fair finishes its first season with more cash on hand than accounts payable, but, taking the debentures into consideration, the net deficit so far is $23,440,909.

The chief exhibits at the Fair drew big crowds daily during the season just closed.

Harry Frank Rose, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the New York World's Fair, said today that "well over 500,000 persons" had visited the Christian Science Building during the season and added that he and his associates were "well pleased with attendance." The Christian Science exhibit will be open during the 1940 season of the Fair, beginning on May 25 and closing Oct. 27, Mr Rose added.

General Motors announced today that 5,180,000 persons had visited their exhibit.

The Ford Company revealed that 8,181,067 persons had visited their building, 2,000,000 of them riding on "The Road of Tomorrow."

Chrysler Motors announced that 7,005,018 saw their exhibit. More than 8,000,000 visited the Railroad exhibit, 500,000 of them attending "Railroads on Parade"; 5,328,923 saw the Goodrich display; 8,000,000 the General Electric; 5,009,135 the Firestone; 425,000 the Masterpieces of Art; 1,750,000 the House of Jewels, and 2,750,000 the Work Project Administration's building.

At ceremonies closing the Argentine pavilion yesterday, J. A. de Marval, Argentine Commissioner General to the Fair, announced that more than 1,000,000 had visited his Country's pavilion, and asserted that the European war was bringing closer cultural and economic ties between the Americas.

'On to Princeton' Is Cyclist's Vow

At one minute after midnight Friday morning Eugene M. Buder, Harvard '38, will leave Cambridge on a bicycle; by 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon he hopes to be in Princeton, New Jersey. The objective is the Harvard-Princeton football game—and the restoration of his "sacred honor," sullied two years ago when he failed to perform the same stunt.

Buder is an experienced cyclist, and a former editor of the Harvard Crimson. His first attempt, just before the Princeton game two years ago, was said to have been "foiled" by difficulty in getting across the George Washington Bridge in New York. Another theory was that he lingered a bit too long in the town of Wellesley, Mass. This year, however, he is determined that nothing shall prevent him from being at Princeton for the opening gun.

Sheriff Dowd's Resignation Is Held Probable

John F. Dowd was expected today to resign as Sheriff of Suffolk County by November 10. He faces charges of graft and extortion brought against him by the Boston Bar Association, and his case is scheduled to come before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Nov. 13.

The charge that the Sheriff has "solicited and received gratuities from individuals and business firms" doing business with the County, brings up the view that certain concerns and individuals are bringing pressure on Mr. Dowd to resign in order to keep their names out of the picture.

More than 300 Court House and jail employees have been interviewed by Reuben L. Lurie, counsel for the Bar Association, and in the charges which Mr. Lurie filed in the Supreme Court it is claimed that all of them, with few, if any, exceptions, were solicited to make payments under threat of dismissal.

"Won't Resign"—Dowd

Both Mr. Dowd and his lawyer, Francis Juggins, deny that he has any intention of resigning. But an analytical examination of the situation, together with statements at both the Court House and City Hall by sources close to the Sheriff, foretell his resignation before the Court hearings.

If Mr. Dowd steps down he will be the second Suffolk County official to resign under charges by the Boston Bar Association this year. John Patrick Connolly, clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, resigned under fire July 19. Sheriff Dowd, for eight years a Boston City Councilor, was elected to office last November.

'Red Caps'' Tips to Be Test In Wages-Hours Act Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — The widespread American system of "tipping" is undergoing an official probe, with railroad "red caps" as martyrs in the fray.

Most "red caps," like numerous other workers engaged chiefly in rendering personal service, get no regular pay check, but depend entirely on tips for their livelihood. In slack seasons in small stations, they make less than $1.50 a day. In metropolitan depots in the travel seasons, they average $3 or more.

The system worked smoothly until enactment of the Federal Wage-Hour Law specifying that no employee of a company engaged in interstate commerce should receive less than 30 cents an hour.

Most railroads of the country, just before the Act went into effect, instituted an "accounting and guarantee arrangement" with their "red caps" whereby the baggage porters were required to account to the railroad for their tips in order that the railroad might count tips in when computing their pay. The "red caps," through their unions, objected to having tips counted in the 30-cent minimum, saying the spirit if not the letter of the new law was being violated.

The Wage-Hour Administration took the problem up. "Red caps'" captains came here in June from several large cities to testify. Then, in October, it was announced that the tip problem was one for the courts to decide. In the meantime, railroad stations masters were asked to keep detailed records showing the amount of tips claimed by the employer to be wages and any amount otherwise paid by the employer.

The new accounting system was put into effect at the Washington Terminal last week. To be entirely accurate, Station Master William H. Marks detailed a man to follow a "red cap' 'each day and record the tips he received.

That made the "red caps" angry. They protested against being followed "like common criminals."

The employers, determined to have accurate records when the tipping issue comes up for court decision, said they would make another personal survey in December when the southern travel rush starts.

A court decision in the "red cap' case would furnish a precedent for any other interstate business where tips are considered part of wages.

The World At Your Fireside

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7,000 Claims Stand Unpaid By Germany

Awards involve millions due Americans as war indemnity granted by Mixed Claims Court.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Twenty-one years after the end of the last war, the United States is just finishing up its "settlement" of more than 20,000 war damage claims filed by civilians, though no new payments have been forthcoming from Germany since 1931.

Last big block of claims arising out of the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., fires and explosions in 1916 and 1917 was decided this week in favor of the American claimants. Whether full payment will ever be made is doubtful, in view of the fact that the Hitler Government is now using its funds for another war.

Since its establishment in 1922, the Mixed Claims Commission, presided over by a succession of American umpires of whom Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court is the latest, has ruled that Germany owes American citizens almost $350,000,000, including interest, for more than 7,000 individual cases of loss of one kind or another suffered on account of the last year.

Germany has only paid $136,736,070 of this huge bill. Officials are frank to say that with another war sweeping Europe it looks as unlikely that the United States Government will be able to collect for its citizens as it does that it will ever get back the billions it lent to the Allies for war purposes.

No Payments Since 1931

To satisfy its obligations Germany deposited in the U. S. Treasury bonds valued at $505,000,000 on which it intended to pay semi-annual installments until 1981, but since 1931, it hasn't paid a cent. Officials of the Mixed Claims Commission estimate that not more than $24,000,000 can be raised on these bonds and other German property held by the United States. All the time, the claims are mounting up, as they carry a 5 per cent interest charge

The irk felt by Americans on the Commission accounts largely for the final settlement of the Black Tom case in the absence of the German Commissioner, Victor L. F. H. Huecking, who had withdrawn from the case.

The United States has long since paid back what it owed Germany on property seized when it entered the war. Ten years ago, it paid off $86,730,000 judged by a war claims arbiter to be "just compensation" for ships, patents and a radio station seized and turned over to the Alien Property Custodian for the duration of the war.

The Mixed Claims Commission was set up by the Treaty of Berlin in 1922 after the German Government had been forced by the Treaty of Versailles to assume the obligations for all nations that fought on her side.

20,000 Claims Filed

The 20,000 claims filed with the Commission before the 1928 deadline ranged all the way from 3,450 requests for War Risk Insurance collections to loss of life arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania. Most interesting and most time-consuming group of claims were the sabotage cases, involving alleged destruction of war materials in the United States in a period of neutrality by specific authority of the German Imperial Government. The Black Tom and Kingsland cases were the biggest of these, with 153 claims filed amounting to over $23,000,000.

Awards that have not yet been paid and are most likely to be largely defaulted are those in excess of $100,000.

There is indication that those who have not been paid may fight over the remaining $24,000,000 in the courts. The first suit of this kind was filed yesterday in the District of Columbia Courts by Zimmerman & Foshay Assets Realization Corporation of New York.

The Corporation seeks to enjoin payment of the Black Tom claimants on the ground that money owing on its own unsettled claims and those of other holders should be paid first. The Zimmerman & Foshay Company reports that it has been paid only $864,048 of the $1,175,918 awarded it by the Commission.

Finland's Defense Leaders Vigilant

Wide World

The Commander of Finland's Defense Forces Traces War Moves in Europe

Lieut. Gen. Hugo Osterman, seated, is one of the six members of Finland's Council of Defense. As head of the Defense Army he would be in command should any nation invade Finnish territory.

Looking at the war map over his shoulder is Col. Kustaa Tapola, head of military training at the Ministry of Defense.

Finns Take 'Final Reply' to Reds; Britain to Ease Wartime Control

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—The capacity of democratic principles to triumph over bureaucratic wartime powers has been strikingly demonstrated by the British Government's decision to modify its emergency regulations in face of the widespread challenge that these measures constitute a threat to individual liberties.

In the heat of the House of Commons debate on existing regulations yesterday Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, and a member of the "Inner Cabinet," intervened with a promise that opposition parties would be consulted in the redrafting of the Emergency Powers Act.

This "defense act" was rushed through Parliament in the early days of the war, and Sir Samuel explained that in the interests of national safety it could not be withdrawn until a new act had been passed. Deliberations on the substitute bill will be finished in two or three weeks, Sir Samuel said.

The regulations particularly objected to are those enabling the authorities to impose a curfew, arrest without warrant, and restrict free expression of opinion. Little real disagreement was voiced with the general fundamental that the Government in the present circumstances must be entrusted with powers which would not be tolerated in peacetime, but criticism centered round the definition of these powers and safeguards against their abuse.

While the debate is an outstanding instance of the effectiveness of the democratic system in checking encroachment on civil liberties under the pretext of protection of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Pocket Raider Busy, Churchill Reveals

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 1

First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that one of Germany's pocket battleships had been reported operating in the North Atlantic and another in the South Atlantic.

Mr. Churchill said evidence was conflicting on whether only two German surface vessels of this type were loose as raiders on Allied shipping.

"But I think one may be sure that one of the Deutschland type (10,000-ton battleship) has been abroad on the ocean," he declared.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 1 (AP)—A delegation empowered to deliver Finland's "final answer" to Soviet Russian demands headed for Moscow today, perhaps for the last time.

The delegation, headed by former Premier Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, was ready to negotiate the dispute over territorial concessions wanted by Russia until the last hope of settlement faded, said a Foreign Office spokesman.

The negotiators set out from Helsingfors last night, for their third trip to the Russian Capital, before Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar, made his surprise exposition of the Kremlin's demands on Finland.

The delegation paused at the border to consult the Government on the "new situation" and then decided to continue to Moscow.

There was no question but that the Molotoff speech, disclosing secrets of the negotiations, was a sharp blow to the Helsingfors Government which had been shielding the subject matter of the talks.

The Foreign Office earlier today issued a statement saying a "new situation" had been established.

[Text of the Molotoff outline of Russia's demands on Finland: Page 6.]

The Finnish Cabinet met in an unusual early morning session, discussed the Molotoff address and decided talks should be continued so there could be no charge that Finland had disrupted them.

Long Lays Down Three Courses To Meet Rail Taxes Decision

Massachusetts cities and towns containing property of the Old Colony or Boston and Providence railroads have three courses open to them now that Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks has ruled in New Haven, Conn., that taxes on these properties need not be paid at present, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared today.

The three courses he mentioned are: To do nothing about it; to bring suit against the operators of the railroads for the taxes; or to seize the properties for non-payment of taxes and, possibly, to place custodians in the stations and charge the operators for their use.

Judge Hincks' decision, made late yesterday, was in answer to a petition by the trustees of the New Haven Railroad, still in process of reorganization, asking whether they should continue to pay advances on taxes and other charges for the accounts of the leased properties of the Old Colony and Boston and Providence Railroads and the Boston Terminal Company.

The trustees expressed the opinion that these charges should be paid by the three companies themselves. They stated that about $1,241,242 is now due the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in franchise, real estate and property taxes from the three companies.

The Boston Terminal Company owns the South Station, the Boston and Providence owns the main line used by the New Haven between Providence and Boston, and the Old Colony owns a number of lines on the South Shore, Cape Cod and other parts of Massachusetts.

Summary Of the War

Soviet Russia held the spotlight as neutrals and belligerents studied demands on Finland contained in Premier Molotoff's speech and his other declarations of foreign policy. It was noted that no Russian promise of military aid to Germany was made.

Britain saw a victory for democratic procedure as opposition in the Commons forced Government promises to modify war control measures. Food rationing is to start in Britain next month. Meanwhile, the First Lord of the Admiralty admitted that one and perhaps two German pocket battleships were loose on the high seas.

Finland sent its delegation back to Moscow—anything but hopeful in the face of Soviet territorial demands—but anxious to avoid the onus of breaking off negotiations.

On the western front minor raids and skirmishes were recorded in the brightening weather, but no major movement. The French say they stopped a German attempt to encircle a village to the north of the line.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

This Changing World

Goes to Europe—Mr. Elliston Will Soon Be Writing to Monitor Readers Direct From the Diplomatic Front

Herbert B. Elliston, Front-Page Columnist and Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, is en route to Europe. He will soon be writing "This Changing World" from the scene of some of its greatest changes.

Because strong emphasis is being so widely given to the conduct of the war itself, Mr. Elliston will concentrate on the problems and lessons of the nations at peace.

He will travel widely throughout the European neutrals; and soon after his arrival, first in Stockholm, readers of the Monitor will be receiving Mr. Elliston's cabled Columns direct from his typewriter at the diplomatic front.

With the imminent enactment of the new American neutrality law, the neutrality problems of the United States will have just begun, and Mr. Elliston's first-hand dispatches will inquire into the ways European neutrals, confronted with war on their very frontiers, are not only maintaining their neutrality, but are making their contribution to the ultimate issue of the conflict and to the building of a better peace.

Every effort will be made by Mr. Elliston to maintain his Column thrice weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as usual; and except for the period of his Atlantic crossing and possible emergency delays, readers will be hearing from Mr. Elliston regularly.

Cutter Fails To Find Trace Of Sub Victim

Position 530 miles east by south of Boston is clear—Other ships and planes join search.

The first Coast Guard cutter to reach the position of the British freighter Coulmore, 530 miles east by south of Boston, whose radio sent out distress calls early today saying it had been attacked by a submarine, reported this afternoon no trace had been found of the vessel or survivors.

After reaching the position given by the Coulmore's radio in the "SSSS Submarine" distress message sent out before and after midnight, the Coast Guard cutter Bibb reported it found a moderate southerly gale blowing in the area but no sign of the Coulmore. At once the Bibb commenced a search in the vicinity.

Seaplanes Also Search

Meanwhile two Coast Guard seaplanes were en route to the spot together with five other cutters, the Hamilton, Campbell, Chelan, Argo, and Duane. This meant an exhaustive search would be made for the Coulmore from which no word has been heard since the last radio distress signals received by shore stations at 1:38 a. m.

[The sinking of the 5,317-ton steamer Bronte, the second British ship, was disclosed when its crew of 40 and one passenger arrived in England on a rescue vessel.]

At Washington the Navy Department announced its destroyers and planes were co-operating with the Coast Guard in "saving life at sea" in response to the Coulmore's distress call. No details were given out and it was not known how many destroyers and planes were engaged in rescue work.

First distress calls from the Coulmore, a 3,760-ton ship, were heard by a Canadian station at Camperdown, Nova Scotia, whose signals, in turn, were picked up by the tropical radio at Hingham, Mass., at 12:28 a. m., E. S. T. Six minutes later the Jacksonville, Fla., Coast Guard station, which heard part of the message, ordered all stations silenced.

Bermuda Also Reports

The Coulmore's signals were evidently picked up also at Hamilton, Bermuda, for British naval authorities there said today a submarine had attacked a merchantman between Bermuda and Nova Scotia but it was not known if the attack had been successful. Because of wartime restrictions there was no word as to whether British warships had gone to the rescue.

With all Coast Guard stations on the Atlantic seaboard closed down, the Coulmore's distress signals were heard more clearly at 1:38 a. m. But there was nothing in this message, the stations reported, to indicate the nationality of the submarine or what form the attack took.

Attack Reported

For a time shore radio stations were puzzled as to whether the Coulmore had merely sighted a submarine or had been attacked. Later the station at Camperdown informed Tropical Radio at Hingham it understood the vessel's radio operator to say his ship had been attacked.

After the distress signals at 1:38 a. m. the Coulmore's radio went silent.

The vessel, owned by the Dornach Shipping Company Limited, was listed in shipping records as plying between North American, Cuban, and European ports. It was built in 1936 and is 352 feet long.

Shore radio stations identified the vessel, which called at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15, according to Boston Coast Guard records, through its call letters, GYXC.

Belt Invaded?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—If the British freighter Coulmore has been attacked within the neutrality zone, the United States will consult immediately with other American republics on what steps to take, it was stated today in official quarters.

The possible steps include a protest to Germany, should it develop that a Nazi submarine was involved. The protest might be by the United States and other republics individually or by all the American republics jointly.

Comparison of the position given by the Coulmore when it sent an SOS place it about 100 miles within the neutrality zone fixed at the recent Panama Conference. It gave its position as 62.31 degrees west of Greenwich, and the neutrality zone limit runs due south along the 60-degree line.

The American republics did not agree definitely at Panama on what measures they would take in case the zone were violated.

They merely declared that "whenever they consider it necessary they will consult together to determine upon the measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order to secure the observance of the provisions of this declaration."

An official said today this consultation could be rapidly achieved by messages through diplomatic channels.

Maintaining U. S. Neutrality Comes High

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — The new cost of maintaining American neutrality arising out of the special orders issued by Presiednt Roosevelt since the outbreak of war, will amount to $275,000,000.

That is the sum which the President has asked from Congress in a deficiency appropriation, to be presented at the regular session which meets next January. The grand total, which will be broken down by the Budget Bureau and sent in the form of a detailed request on Nov. 13, is made up principally of naval increases, but with personnel additions in the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and the Army, and 150 extra agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The neutrality patrol now being maintained off the American coasts—and which sprang into action today in the Coulmore case—is the most expensive detail in the program. Commissioning of long-idle destroyers cost substantial sums, as did the organizing of crews and provision for upkeep. Likewise, the increases in personnel were major items of expense.

Huge Figures for Navy

While detailed figures are not yet available, it is probable that this fiscal year's total expenditures for the Navy alone will rise near to $1,000,000,000, for the Navy had already been allocated $773,049,151. Increases in other branches make the total $275,000,000 asked as a deficiency appropriation. This sum, which the President said at his press conference Tuesday he was asking from the relevant House Committee chairman, takes the place of money which has already been advanced by the Treasury, under circumstances which Fred H. Brown, the comptroller general, said had best not be brought to his attention.

As the President himself described it, the expenditures brought up a "conflict of laws," which is another way of saying that they were probably illegal. The irregularity could be minimized by asking for the deficiency appropriation at the present special session, but so anxious is Mr. Roosevelt to prevent the legislators running wild in other fields of action, that he decided to wait for the regular session and press for immediate adjournment.

Still More for Navy

In addition to making public these deficiency estimates, President Roosevelt Tuesday hinted that further naval expansion might be in sight. He also expounded the idea he has held for many years: that branches of the steel industry should be set up on the Pacific Coast.

Iron ore is available there; hitherto fuel in the shape of coal has been lacking; but now Mr. Roosevelt points out that the abundant electric power available either in the Northwest or in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, should permit economic development of smelting. The President thought western ore, labor, and power could be used to lower the price of structural steel which must now be shipped through the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt also revealed that the Federal Communications Commission has been checking up on amateur radio stations in the United States, to prevent them being used to assist belligerent powers. Under modern conditions, he said radio-neutrality was as important as the check now being sought on shipping.

Dies Witness Says Reds Aim To 'Take Over' Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Dollie M. Crawford of Frederick, Md., testified today that Joseph Curran, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations National Maritime Union, had told her the Communist Party was placing so many members in key Washington positions that it hoped to take over the Government in a few years.

The witness, mother of William McCuistion, former Communist and National Maritime Union officer detained here by police in connection with the slaying of a Maritime Union official in New Orleans, La., told the Dies Committee that Mr. Curran had visited her home and had disclosed to her that he was a Communist.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House investigating group, has announced his intention to go to New Orleans to ascertain whether police there actually want Mr. McCuistion in connection with the killing of Philip Carey in September. He said he was not going to let Committee witnesses be "browbeaten or intimidated."

Met Curran in 1936

Mrs. Crawford testified she first met Mr. Curran in her home in 1936, when he appeared with her son and several other maritime workers shortly after the spring maritime strike.

She said he made no reference to Communist activities at that time but that, on another visit in 1937 he gave her to understand that he had become a member of the Communist Party.

"He was enthusiastic about the Party's ideology," she said, "and proud of the fact he was a member. He was enthusiastic, too, about the assistance the Party had given in the strike."

She testified she asked Mr. Curran jokingly about "when the revolution was going to start."

"He stated," she continued, "that they were going to have a different sort of revolution from that originally planned. That they were placing so many people in key posts in Washington that they hoped to take over the Government in a few years. He said they thought they would be able to take charge overnight."

Mrs. Crawford said Mr. Curran told her that "they were already powerful enough to stop every ship from sailing, if they wanted to."

"I asked him about the railroads," she continued, "because I thought they were American Federation of Labor. But he said the Party had bored from within so they could control them, too."

Son Takes Stand

On the conclusion of his mother's testimony Mr. McCuistion took the stand. He told the Committee that before he testified Oct. 31 he had read in the newspapers that he was wanted in New Orleans but that, instead of trying to escape he wanted "to return here and to complete what I had started and then answer any charges."

He said he was appointed "troubleshooter" for the committee in charge of the 1936 East Coast maritime strike. The committee, he testified, was Communist controlled.

"Boston was the place where the Communist Party had the greatest trouble getting control," he said, "but they've had control ever since."

He testified one method used to oust anti-Communist leaders from official places in the maritime unions was to "frame" evidence which brought them into disfavor with the membership.

Asked whether he ever had seen Mr. Curran's membership card in the Communist Party, he said: "No, but I know enough about the Party to know that they wouldn't issue a card to him in his own name."

Mr. Curran has repeatedly denied he was a Communist.

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Californian League Seeks To Bar Liquor Sales to Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Headed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, a group of citizens of the San Francisco peninsula recently filed articles of incorporation in Sacramento for a modern vigilante committee to further efforts to prevent the sale of liquor to minors and oppose the sale of alcoholic beverages near schools and colleges.

Organized under the title of the Citizens' League, Inc., prominent citizens from 11 communities, including the University, have banded together in a non-profit organization to protect young persons from all influences which may tend to lower the quality of home and school environment.

Their special work, according to John W. Bunn, member of the advisory council, and Dean of men of the University, is to co-operate with law enforcement officials in enforcement efforts. They aim to co-operate zealously with those officials who enforce the law and "strenuously resist the influence or activities of professional gamblers or other undesirable elements in the political affairs of our communities."

One of the special aims, according to Dean Bunn, is to combat those individuals who say that persons don't want the law enforced.

Another main objective is the encouragement of active and continuous interest in local affairs by which the League hopes to attain for the communities the highest possible level of good citizenship and clean government.

One of the first steps toward this clean government will be the request of the League to the State Board of Equalization not to renew permits of resort keepers found guilty of selling liquor to minors, violating the gambling laws, or other immoral practices.

The League also insists that County and City law enforcement officers enforce all laws against gambling devices, bookmaking and gambling resorts, besides the sale of liquor to minors and the sale of alcoholic beverages near schools and colleges. The League also aims for the Board to keep liquor licenses to a minimum.

REAL SILK HOSIERY

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Million for Jewish Religious Teaching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The newly formed Jewish Education Committee of New York City today has an additional $1,000,000 for its work in extending and improving religious instruction among the City's 280,000 Jewish children, following a gift from the Friedsam Foundation.

Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, of the New York State Supreme Court, President of the Committee, accepted the gift at a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel here Oct. 31, declaring the Committee's first step would be to get more of the City's Jewish parents interested in the question of extending their children's religious education.

Stressing that no particular type of religious instruction would be insisted upon, Justice Rosenman declared that never before had the youth of the World stood in greater need of spiritual instruction, especially in view of the sweep of anti-religious action in Europe. Seventy-five per cent of the City's Jewish youth are now receiving no religious instruction, he declared.

Approved by Highest Tribunal

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Top-Line Attorneys

Mrs. Dorothea M. Wagner of Pittsburg (left) and Miss Mary Smith of Rexburg, Idaho

Women's Names Added to Roll Of Supreme Court Lawyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Even the United States Supreme Court has its "feminine angle" these days, with more and more women being granted permission to appear before the tribunal as attorneys. They are still a minority among the 50,000 or 60,000 lawyers admitted to practice before the Court; it is estimated, nevertheless, that several hundred women now possess the distinction of being able to argue a case before the nine august Justices, should the occasion arise.

One "admission day" recently saw certification of two women with unusual personal histories.

Miss Mary Smith, an attorney from Rexburg, Idaho, won the distinction of being the first woman from her State admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. A graduate of the University of Idaho law school, Miss Smith passed the State bar examination four years ago and has had a successful practice in Rexburg. Her legal integrity was vouched for by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho.

Mrs. Dorothea M. Wagner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of the first women to be admitted at the same time as her husband. The Wagners, who were presented to the Court by J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, are legal as well as marital partners. They entered the University of Pittsburgh law school in 1927, and they completed bar requirements together. For nine years they have maintained a family law firm, Wagner & Wagner.

The Wagners first met in a University of Pittsburgh classroom in 1919, after Mr. Wagner returned from World War naval service. They were married a year later. Mrs. Wagner was the mother of five children when she entered law school, and a sixth was born before she completed the course. Mr. Wagner took a Bachelor of Arts degree at Carnegie Tech, a Bachelor of Music degree and a Master of Arts at Pitt before going into law. Between times he has played first oboe and the English horn with the Pittsburgh and St. Louis symphony orchestras.

One Marine Strike Is Averted But Two More Are Threatened

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Two maritime strikes were threatened today as the United States Lines settled a third dispute by granting $30 and $40 a month bonuses to unlicensed seamen on ships entering the war zones.

The ship company also agreed to insure the men, members of the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations), against the loss of personal effects up to $150.

The N. M. U. Port Committee told the American Marine Institute, representing 19 ship lines, it would ask for a membership strike referendum over refusal of the Institute to grant union demands for control of hiring halls.

The present contract expires Nov. 30. N. M. U. officials said the strike, if voted, would become effective Dec. 1.

Twelve hundred members of the International Longshoremen's Association (American Federation of Labor) voted last night to strike within 48 hours unless ten coastal shipping companies meet their demands for a 40-hour week and a wage of $1.05 an hour.

The pier workers received 95 cents an hour under the old contract which expired last midnight.

Halloween Boys Paid as Guards

MILTON, Wash. (AP)—There was a time when Halloween was greeted with grave fears in this Pierce County Village, but not this year.

Mayor Kenneth Simmons rounded up all the biggest and potentially "baddest" youths of the Villege and signed them up as Special Policemen at $1.50 for the night, to be paid out of the Municipal Treasury.

It used to cost the Village up to $300 annually to make repairs after the Halloween depredations, not to mention the private losses.

"It'll cost us 50 bucks," the Mayor commented. "We're making money, I first tried the idea last year. It worked like a charm."

However, there was a backfire because he didn't take in enough territory. Twenty boys from nearby Fife invaded Milton and clashed with the impromptu Police. The defenders used a fire hose. State Police stopped the fight and routed the invaders.

Arrest 60 Boys

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP)—Sixty high school and junior college youths were taken to the city jail after police used tear gas to break up a riotous Halloween celebration. They were released but ordered to return later when officials have determined whether charges will be filed.

Officers said 1,000 boys staged a demonstration for more than an hour at a downtown intersection, blocking traffic, tossing vegetables at passing automobiles, wheeling a wooden horse into the street and releasing the air from tires on Police cars responding to a riot call.

Sailors Ask Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charging "co-operation, connivance and collusion" between the Maritime Commission and ship owners, the C. I. O. Maritime Committee advocated Nov. 1 "an immediate, thorough and open congressional investigation."

The Committee, an affiliated body of eight C. I. O. marine unions with Joseph Curran as chairman, issued an 8,000-word summary of what it charged were "anti-labor" policies of the Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

"The latest instance of collusion between the Commission and the operators," the Committee said, was in the matter of war-risk compensation. The Commission stepped in at a critical time and announced a wholly inadequate compensation for its own ships, thus putting the unions in the position of refusing to accept a standard deemed 'fair' by the Federal Government" from other operators.

Other charges include the claims that the National Maritime Union has not been formally recognized on ships owned and operated by the Commission although it won Labor Board elections on some lines, and that it revived the old U. S. Shipping Commissioner's "hiring halls" and thus was "undermining" the "modern, smoothly functioning union hiring hall."

New Stamp Series Details Are Given

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced details of the "Famous Americans" series of postage stamps soon to be issued.

Each of the seven groups of five each—artists, authors, composers, educators, inventors, poets and scientists—will include a one, two, three, five and 10-cent stamp.

The announcement explained that date of birth determined the various denominations in each group. The one-cent stamp has been assigned to the persons in each group whose date of birth precedes the other four, with the chronological order being followed throughout. Thus Washington Irving, born in 1783, is assigned the one-cent stamp in the authors' group, and the 10-cent stamp is assigned to Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), born in 1835.

Trade Pacts Looked On As Issue in 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Two Western Senators, Borah (R) (Idaho) and Pittman (D) (Nev.), expressed the opinion today that the Administration's reciprocal trade program would be a political issue in the 1940 Presidential race.

"The farmers are beginning to wake up to the situation and to find out what is being done to them," Senator Borah said. "These treaties certainly are going to be one of the biggest issues in the West."

Expressing a similar view, Senator Pittman said he thought that the 1940 campaign would disclose strong opposition to the trade program in Western agricultural sections, because of the feeling there that "raw materials, particularly agricultural and metal products, are being traded off for manufactured goods" in the reciprocal agreements.

At the same time, Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb.) voiced opposition to a proposal sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) to require Senate ratification of trade agreements. The State Department now is empowered to conclude these pacts with other countries, but this authority will expire next June, unless renewed.

"To require Senate ratification would mean the death of the reciprocal trade program," Senator Norris said. He added, however, that he believed a "close legal question" was involved, which might easily be decided one way or the other by the Supreme Court.

Senator Borah told the Senate that in his opinion the agreements were in reality treaties, which, under the Constitution, could not become valid until they had been ratified by the Senate. Senator Pittman agreed with this view.

Historic Press Of Early Canada In Safe Custody

BRANTFORD, Ontario (CP)—The historic hand press on which Canada's rebel, William Lyon MacKenzie, printed the Colonial Advocate, attacking the "family compact" and advocating reforms, has been obtained by the Niagara Parks Commission, it was disclosed Oct. 28.

The press, which more than a century ago was thrown into Toronto harbor by MacKenzie's political opponents who raided his office, will be placed in the William Lyon MacKenzie rebuilt home at Queenston. The home is being set up as a museum of the early days of the Niagara frontier.

In recent years the press had been in the possession of H. J. Pettypiece of Forest, Ontario. The Niagara Parks Commission, after extended negotiations, has purchased the relic.

MacKenzie used the press for the first issues of the Colonial Advocate, printed at Queenston. He took it with him to Toronto when he removed there in November, 1824.

Boxes of Books For Rural Adults In Education Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—A new system of adult education in rural centers was recently introduced by the Victorian University Extension Board.

The plan calls for distributing boxes of books in country districts, the books being read by members of the classes before the visit of a lecturer. Boxes will contain books under the headings of modern thought, international affairs and drama. Fifteen copies of prescribed books in each box carry an introduction by a University professor or lecturer.

Rural groups keep the boxes for two weeks, and hold informal discussions in private homes. The Board's lecturer then visits a group and discusses difficulties arising from the informal readings.

N. Y. Board Studies Restaurant Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Formation of a board to set a legal minimum wage and maximum hours of work for the 50,000 women and male minors in restaurant work was announced by the State Labor Department today. The average woman restaurant worker in New York State earns, even with tips, less than the public relief and private charity subsistence budgets, Miss Freda Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, revealed. Headed by Max Meyer, the Restaurant Minimum Wage Board was inducted into office by Miss Miller yesterday.

The Board immediately began consideration of a report on wages and working conditions of restaurant workers recently completed by the department's division of women in industry.

The report showed that only half the women received more than $9.31 a week, 12 per cent less than $4, about 42 per cent less than $8 and more than 75 per cent less than $15. The report also found that two-thirds of the waitresses had deductions from wages for uniforms, laundering, meals and payments to bus boys.

House Embargo Repeal Is Claimed by 20 Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The Administration was confident today that the test vote which affirmed its control over House rules in the neutrality debate indicated strength sufficient to repeal the arms embargo by a "safe margin."

The White House interposed a rather indirect—but nevertheless obvious—hand in the House debate today when Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, accused Premier Molotoff of the Soviet Union of timing his criticisms of the President's neutrality policies to coincide with an important House vote. In a most unusual comment—official observations on foreign developments are usually left to the Secretary of State—Mr. Early said:

"If you read the remarks of the Russian Premier you will see that he criticized the President for lending what he termed moral support to Finland. But it would appear that he had something else in mind because in almost the concluding paragraph of his speech he raises the question of the neutrality embargo which, if you recall, was timed for an important vote in the House yesterday.

"It would seem to me that he had the embargo in mind when he criticized the President yesterday rather more than what he termed the President's moral support lent to Finland.

"I still wonder why the Premier chose yesterday as a time for making the speech he made. Especially as regards the embargo which is strictly a matter for the Congress of the United States to decide.

"I especially wonder why he chose a time when the House was to take an important vote."

Others Accuse White House

While Mr. Early was accusing Premier Molotoff of timing his speech to hit an important House vote, political observers here were making the same observation about the White House. Mr. Early spoke, it may be assumed, for the President, and his remarks, observers ventured, were intended to make House repeal of the arms embargo more certain by accusing an unpopular foreign government of seeking to prevent repeal.

Isolationists were thrown back yesterday by a 237 to 177 vote on a technical point of procedure. Administration supporters do not forecast as big a majority as this on the ultimate issue of arms embargo repeal, but believe they will have at least 20 votes, perhaps more.

Isolationists attempted to throw open the Senate bill to wholesale amendments before taking the matter up with the Upper Chamber. The Administration urged that the bill be sent to conference, and this was the issue on which the first test was taken. Other votes on a limited number of major amendments will be made shortly, preceded by the debate which is now in full swing.

Nonpartisanship a Sham

The vote Tuesday indicated once more how party-minded the House really is on the neutrality issue, despite frequent assertions that the consideration is nonpartisan. The test on the rule for example showed the New Deal and Democratic Conservative wings behind the Administration proposal, and Republicans almost solidly against it. The majority included 231 Democrats, 4 Republicans and a few scattering from minor parties; those against included 155 Republicans, 20 Democrats and 2 scattering.

The debate continued on the motion of Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut to restore a full arms embargo, specifically mentioning poison gas and flame throwers as prohibited exports. He also added a clause against transshipment of arms from neutral nations to belligerent territory. The House debated the motion for hours Tuesday with speeches that followed the general pattern of those previously heard in the Senate.

Denies Sides Being Taken

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opening the Administration side of the debate denied that the bill would "take sides" in Europe's war.

"In this legislation," he said, "the United States does not abandon its rights, but for the sake of its own security and peace it requires citizens and ships to refrain from entering areas where there is danger. This is a voluntary concession to peace. It is a costly concession, but peace is worth the cost."

Mr. Shanley said the President was asking Congress to change the law "because he wants to help one set of belligerents." He said the neutrality bill was a move to enter the League of Nations by the back door, and declared, "if you want to change foreign policy, do so above board."

Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D) of Texas, speaking for repeal, told the House that no law could be conceived of "that would actually prevent war."

"It is our duty to enact a neutrality law," he said, "but there can be no such thing as neutrality in spirit and thought. The overwhelming sentiment of our people is in favor of one set of belligerents."

Safety of Flint Crew Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has asked the British and German Governments to take every precaution lest the American crew aboard the seized vessel City of Flint be exposed to unnecessary peril during the blockade running maneuvers which are now presumably under way.

The effect of the plea is to emphasize to both belligerents the one point on which they both probably agree: that the most damaging turn which the City of Flint incident could take for all parties concerned would be an armed engagement in which American citizens were injured or lost.

The text of the Secretary of State's communication has not been made public, but it is presumed that he did not officially go into the many and complex issues involved in a conflict arising out of an attempt to run the British blockade. These may be stated as follows:

On the one hand, the Hull appeal presumably would operate to induce the British either to let the ship through the blockade without forcible interference, or to intercept the ship by some procedure such as shooting the rudder away from very close range, which would not threaten the Americans aboard.

On the other hand, the Secretary's request would seek to persuade the German Admiralty that any scuttling or destroying of the ship by the German crew, if it were faced with capture, would be a grave responsibility in case the Americans were injured.

The fact that the Secretary asked the belligerents to avert what he described substantially as "unnecessary peril" showed that he recognized the jeopardy in which the crew had been placed by the City of Flint's original effort to run the German counter-blockade. Under international law, it is presumed to be a reasonable thing and not the fault of the prize crew, if the original crew of a blockade runner finds itself caught in an engagement between the captors and the opposing navy.

N. Y. Law Dean Receives Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Efforts of Frank H. Sommer, Dean of the New York University Law School, in behalf of commercial arbitration stand rewarded with a gold medal bestowed upon him at a luncheon of the American Arbitration Association at the Hotel Astor Oct. 31.

Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals traced the growth of commercial arbitration and recalled that Dean Sommers was active in its behalf as long ago as 1922, adding that the present American Arbitration Association was founded in 1927.

"The delays in the trial Courts, both State and Federal, the inconclusiveness of the result because of review in the upper Courts, the expense of litigation and the publicity attendant upon the trial, particularly in commercial cases, were often prohibitive," she said.

Arbitration could give an elastic form of hearing, speed and privacy, Judge Allen declared, adding that the Association had now persuaded 13 States to give to an arbitration award the sanctity and permanence of adjudication.

"At a time when solemn covenants are repudiated throughout the world, and when public faith seems to be forgotten, the advance of the application of ethical law in so workable a form as arbitration renews our faith in the democratic process," she added.

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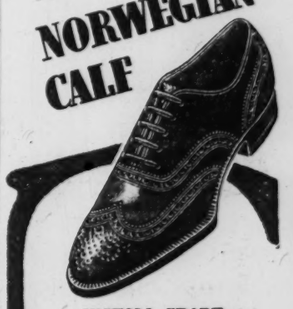

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Incidents at Home and at the Front

(1) Should an emergency arise an alarm would be sounded on the siren. (2) The paymaster plays the role of postman on the western front. (3) When Parisians dine they take along their gas masks. (4) Creed's offers hooded topcoats of black wool. (5) Lanvin presents a two-piece dress with Grenadier vest ornamented with silver buttons. The gas mask sac provides room for papers, money, and other articles. (6) This design by Schiaparelli is appropriate during air-raid alarms. (7) Antonio, the Paris coiffeur of the Duchess of Windsor, launches this simple wartime "hairdo."

Paris Regains Usual Gaiety; Theaters Open

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Immediately after the outbreak of the war Paris presented many aspects of a deserted city. More than half the population, including almost all children of pre-school and school age were evacuated. Street after street looked forsaken, with its rows of closed shops, the windows tightly bolted and displaying the little sign: "Closed on account of mobilization."

In our own neighborhood the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the dairyman, the florist closed their doors. It was necessary to find others. Food remained plentiful and there is still no prospect of ration cards. In this respect France is probably the most fortunately situated of all the belligerent countries. Even during the last years of the World War, when England was very skimpily rationed, France did not run short of food; and an American officer who served in France in 1917 and 1918 recently told me that the best mayonnaise salad he had ever eaten was served in an officers' mess when the building was rocking with the repercussions of heavy artillery fire.

On the other hand, my wife encountered difficulties in ordering a winter hat or winter clothes because of the closing of milliners and dressmakers' establishments. Almost everyone anticipated that the declaration of war would soon be followed by fearful air raids. Gas masks in gray metal cases, slung over the shoulder with a strap, became a part of almost everyone's daily costume. A few false air alarms kept tension alive.

Calm Atmosphere Returns

But after a few weeks passed without air raids, one sensed a change of atmosphere. The famous city wanted to live. People began to take more courage. The streets became more animated, the cafes more frequented. At the same time many of those who had quit Paris for the provinces found the living cramped, difficult, and inconvenient. Disregarding the warnings of the authorities, many families returned to Paris. The department stores, which had remained closed after the usual summer holiday, began to reopen, advertising "safe and comfortable shelters" for their customers.

The irrepressible feminine instinct for new millinery reasserted itself. When my wife went to the millinet's she overhead one of the numerous French women customers observing: "When our men begin to come home on leave from their regiments they will want to be distracted and entertained; and we must be prepared for them."

Finally the fashionable dressmakers, the houses of so-called "haute coture," decided to reopen after several conferences at the Ministry of Finance. This, of course, is one of the oldest and most famous industries of Paris. It employs more than 18,000 women as seamstresses, designers, fitters, cutters, saleswomen, and models. The army of fashion makers, thrown out of employment at the beginning of the war began to resume the former occupation.

Early in October such well-known houses as Schiaparelli, Worth, and Lelong reopened. They hope to sell their fashionable, smart, and expensive models to the United States and to the countries of South America, thereby helping to procure the foreign exchange that every warring country desires. For home consumption, during the duration of the war, dressmakers are showing simpler inexpensive models of woolen dresses, tailor-made suits and coats cut along classical lines.

Heavy Sale of Flashlights

While many normal industries are now eclipsed, there are several new flourishing wartime industries, apart from the production of munitions. There has been an enormous sale of flashlights, very necessary for a time of indefinitely prolonged blackouts. There has also been a run on the heavy paper which is pasted up in crisscross strips over all windows as a protection against concussion. There are numerous advertisements of articles for the use of soldiers at the front, such as warm waterproof sleeping bags, and raincoats lined with lamb fleece. The institution of the "abri" or air raid shelter has led to a demand for such articles as small folding chairs and head covers.

The time of opening of most of the moving-picture theaters has been extended from 8:30 until 10 and more substantial forms of entertainment are now being offered. France's most famous classical theater, the Comédie Française, after starting with classical matinees on Saturdays and Sundays, now proposes to give four plays a week, beginning at 6:15 and ending at 9 or 9:30. The Opéra and the Opéra Comique have decided to give one performance a week, beginning with "Thaïs" and "Traviata."

It was an interesting experience to attend one of the matinees given over to recitations from eighteenth century poets and excerpts from "The Barber of Seville" and another play of the same period. The house was well filled and the applause was enthusiastic. People were not scared away by the fact that the corridors were filled with sandbags while huge signs told the spectators where to seek refuge in the event of an air raid. For Paris, in spite of everything, "wants to live."

Dress Clothes Help Raise Newsies' Sales

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A novel idea is booming business 100 per cent for news hawker Leo Spinelli. He's dressing for work.

Downtown theater and late supper crowds now get their favorite newspapers from a smiling, curly-haired young man replete in tuxedo, shining white bosom shirt and highly polished shoes.

A far cry from the screechy newsie, Spinelli offers his wares in a softly modulated voice with an Oxfod accent, bending to the customers in the manner of the best Italian Count.

"I saw people all dressed up so I decided to dress up, too," declared Leo. "The ladies especially like it. My sales have doubled."

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Planning Better City Held Way To Stop Chicagoans' Migration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If migration from Chicago to the suburbs is to be checked and the City made a more comfortable and economical place to live in, then Chicago must get itself a well-staffed planning agency, experts in this field are telling citizens these days.

Their immediate goal is to get Mayor Edward J. Kelly to appoint 10 capable citizens to the reorganized planning board, as provided in an ordinance passed July 12 last. The new board, according to the ordinance, consists of 12 ex-officio members and 10 laymen. This is a rather large board, say the experts, but they believe that any unwieldiness due to its size may be counteracted by the appointment of able members. And that's what they are working for now.

The next step, they say, is to give the new commission some money to work with. Chicago did outstanding things in the early days of planning, and won a national reputation for the Burnham plan of 1907; but in recent years the plan commission has been financially starved, D. E. Mackelman, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Housing Council, told the Woman's City Club recently.

Agreeing heartily with him, Walter H. Blucher, who heads the national office of the American Society of Planning Officials, said he thought the Chicago Plan Commission should get at least $175,000 a year for its work, instead of the $10,000 or so it now receives.

Challenged to justify this large amount, Mr. Blucher compared its work to that of an architect. When the Board of Education builds a large high school, it spends $50,000 for architectural service, he said. Is it too much to spend three or four times that amount for planning the future of the entire City of Chicago, he asked. Los Angeles and its County spend about $175,000 a year on their planning agencies, Mr. Blucher pointed out.

Planning, as he conceives it, is not concerned merely with street widening and boulevard building. It means studying population trends to predict future development so that schools, utilities, housing projects and other improvements may be properly located. It calls for long-range financial planning for the City, to the end that its improvements can be properly timed. Street development is included, but it is not considered as a separate unit. Linked with it is the whole transportation question. Mr. Blucher recommended strongly that Chicago's long-debated transportation problem be taken in hand by disinterested city planners and worked out on the basis of what is best for all the people. This would mean bringing within a single study subway, elevated highway and other plans, and correlating them to the street highway system.

A good plan, would lead to the adoption of an improved zoning ordinance, Mr. Blucher held. A great deal of blight has resulted here, it is said by many, from excessive zoning for industry. Industry has not expanded as expected, and residential areas have been allowed to run down because owners hoped it would expand and take over their property. A well-staffed planning commission would study the causes of blight and make plans for rebuilding areas near the center of the City now rapidly losing population. This, in turn, would check suburban migration, according to Mr. Blucher.

Gas-Mask Reticules Protested in Britain

London, Nov. 1

The wartime habit many British women have formed of making reticules of their gas mask bags evoked a solemn Government warning yesterday.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué told them they might make their masks unfit by carrying purses, compacts, lipsticks, and such in the mask containers.

It added that "gas masks are Government property and there are penalties for damage caused by neglect, but what is emphasized even more is that the mask may at any time become a vital necessity and neglect may well cost the individual more dearly than any fine."

Enduring Peace Set by Dr. Hu As Chinese Objective

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 — China's determination in combatting Japan's undeclared war is a fight to the finish that will force a "just and endurable" peace upon the Japanese military caste, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told the China Society of America here Oct. 30. The occasion was a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, with William M. Chadbourne, President of the Society, presiding, and Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, new head of the Foreign Policy Association, introducing Dr. Hu to the company.

Dr. Hu, taking the theme, "We Are Still Fighting," declared the basic conditions to any settlement final to China must insure an independent, unified and strong national state, no vindication of aggression, and restoration and strengthening of the open door policy for the Pacific.

Fulfillment of these peace demands might take "many months, possibly years," the Chinese Ambassador said, stressing that he spoke "not as an official representative of a government at war, but as a lifelong optimist as an individual."

However, it was not necessary to remind his audience, he continued, "that our enemy is bogged down more and more deeply, and has shown some anxiety to terminate he so-called 'China incident' which has cost Japan 1,000,000 casualties, and has exhausted its gold reserve in two years."

"Why is there no prospect of an early peace?" he asked. "Because the Japanese militaristic caste has not yet repented its aggressive policy and because so far there is no power, either inside Japan or elsewhere in the world, which can bring that militaristic caste to its senses and make it accept a peace that will be just and endurable."

Banish War, Plea Of Mrs. Roosevelt

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—"War anywhere is a concern of our own," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here Oct. 31.

"Our oceans no longer are safeguards against a military offensive.

"Americans today must realize the difference from the days when 13 little Colonies could supply most of their own needs. Now, today, even the very great Nations have to think of themselves in a new light.

"Whether we like it or not, Americans today must decide what kind of a peace they want from the present war. A Nation that has been destroyed is of very little use to the rest of the world as a market.

"War in modern times is contagious and other Countries cannot escape its effects."

The only remedy for World affairs, she continued, is to do away with war in any part of the World.

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Behind the Headlines

Film soldiers are brave in the knowledge that Hollywood's wars are all sound and fury.

And if real armies had the same knowledge they would be invincible in all their battles.

It's "you smear me and I smear you" as extras prepare for trench sequences in Warner Brothers' "Fighting 69th"

At closer range than war correspondents in Europe are permitted to do, I have just been watching a battle

Here in front of me are several acres of No-Man's-Land, a broad expanse of shell holes and uneven terrain, dotted with the trunks of blasted trees and the ruin and wreckage of battle.

The ground slopes gently upward to the summit of a hill, where the enemy is entrenched in a position that bristles with machine gun nests. Five miles of barbed wire have been used, I am told, to form the barrier in front of their trenches

It is night, and there is a moon overhead. The whole area is flooded with an eerie, shadowless light.

Preparing for Battle

The men of the attacking force are drawn up in line in front of me, bayonets fixed, ready for the charge, An officer in a smartly cut, immaculate uniform is going to lead them. But there is a pause, while a boy in overalls and a big, long handled paint brush, deliberately smears great daubs of mud over every part of that fashion-plate uniform.

Now we are ready for the attack. The men are in fine fettle. They have been waiting a long time for the signal, but they have passed their time in joking. Not one of these men expects death nor wounds in the charge. Brave troops, are they not?

The whistle blows, the line springs forward. The men run a few feet and throw themselves into shell holes. A moment's pause, and they are up again, bounding across the rough terrain and crouching in other shell holes.

An Imitation War

Pandemonium breaks loose. The air is filled with the spatter of machine guns and the flash of exploding shells. The earth in front of me, and in dozens of other places across the terrain, is thrown in showers high into the air by exploding mines.

I duck as one of these showers comes down upon my head and shoulders, but it doesn't hurt. I brush the stuff off my coat sleeve. It isn't dirt. It is cork, pounded and shredded into pieces of uneven size and shape. A very small charge of powder is sufficient to send a great deal of this stuff soaring high above your head. Nobody on the battlefield could be hurt by these electrically exploded firecrackers, nor by the cork sent hurtling through the air.

Those sharp flashes of light are not exploding shells. They are called lacapodeum torches; a blower machine scatters aluminum powder in the air and fires it by an electric spark; the result is very realistic.

Yes, of course, it's a Hollywood battle, being fought "on location" on the Warner Brothers ranch in the peaceful San Fernando Valley.

It's a World War picture. A few are being made, presumably because the recurrence of war in Europe has brought this sort of thing into the news again. But Hollywood studios do not intend to overdo the war business. They do not want to become involved in international quarrels, and they remember that, during the last big war, most people preferred to look at films that took them away from, instead of into, hostilities.

That portion of the world which is at war would like to be out of it, and the portion that is not at war hopes to remain clear of it. War is a grim business. It lacks the Hollywood amenities.

Hollywood Attitude

Still, so long as there is war, there is something to be said for the attitude of the Hollywood "extra" in the battle scenes. He knows he is not going to be hurt. He knows that, in spite of all the sound and fury about him, there is nothing in all this that can harm him.

An army that knew this would be a brave army. It would be invincible. Some day there may be such an army.

Rex Miller

Yarnell Is Honored On Retirement Eve

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, recent Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was officially commended Oct. 31 for "long and distinguished service," on the eve of his retirement to civil life.

Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said in a letter to the officer that in his 46 years' naval service he discharged his duties "competently, ably, and to the fullest satisfaction of the Government."

Admiral Yarnell goes on the retired list tomorrow, having reached the statutory retirement age limit of 64. His career reached a climax when President Roosevelt presented him with a Distinguished Service Medal, awarded by a special act of Congress for his service with the Asiatic Fleet in the troubled Far East in 1936-39.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

U. S. Industry: A Success Without War

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"After being educated for 25 years that business men are anxious for war because of possible excess profits, the resistance of American business to the present war has come as a surprise to most of the public. Since our talks on War Economy and War Costs you have brought up this question. So let's talk about it a bit.

"There are a number of reasons why business men don't want war—and not altruistic ones either—as follows:

"1. A war brings heavy taxes that wipe out potential profits.

"2. A war may cause rapid expansion in equipment which is left on the businessman's hands after war to become obsolete, wiping out much of any profits made from the war.

"3. Dictatorial government, made necessary by a war, chokes off the very freedom of action which has made American business grow to its present greatness."

Question: "Has there ever been a time when business was held down by the government other than during a war?"

Answer: "Yes, although it dates back to when the United States as we know it was a collection of British colonies. Growth of industry was discouraged by Britain for England wanted to develop her own home industries and keep the colonies as suppliers of raw materials, particularly farm goods, and markets for her own home industries. That was a colonial economy, the same situation the South has faced since the War Between the States, as we mentioned in our discussion on the South three days ago. In those days Acts of Parliament actually forbade the setting up of mills and factories in the colonies."

Question: "I suppose the American Revolution ended that state of affairs?"

Answer: "Yes, it did. But it did not free business from restrictions. This time, however, the restrictions were of a different kind—tariff lines between the various states. Why getting goods across the colonies was as complicated as shipping them across Europe before the present war started.

"That, incidentally, was one of the prime reasons for forming the United States. When the colonies saw what they were running into, sometimes with feelings running so high as to almost cause war, they got together to form a federation. It was hard because it meant each one had to sacrifice some of its sovereignty. But they made this sacrifice and the United States was the result."

Question: "When did American industry really first start rolling?"

Answer: "Strangely enough it was a war that gave American industry its first boost. No, it was not as you suspect, war profits. In fact it was a war thousands of miles away, war carried on by another man who sought to impose a type of peace on Europe by conquering it all for himself—Napoleon. This war tied up England so that the new nation in North America started industries to take the place of the interrupted trade between itself and the Mother Country."

Question: "What forces are playing an important part in American business growth at present?"

Answer: "There are many, of course. Two of the most outstanding are migration— businesses on the move—and decentralization—business breaking up into smaller units which are in turn scattered far afield. Business is moving about more than ever before in the country's history. In fact any good business man today has to be alert to movement. It's like a football game. Knowing where the other fellow is is the first rule if you are going to make a goal. So with the business man. If he doesn't find out where his competition is he may suddenly find he has waited too long where he is and that his competitor, in a better location, is undercutting him. Cities and towns take advantage of this trend to make special offers to bring new business in, hoping thereby to relieve unemployment and heavy taxes, at the same time making the town or city wealthier and more important."

Question: "Isn't decentralization related to this other migration?"

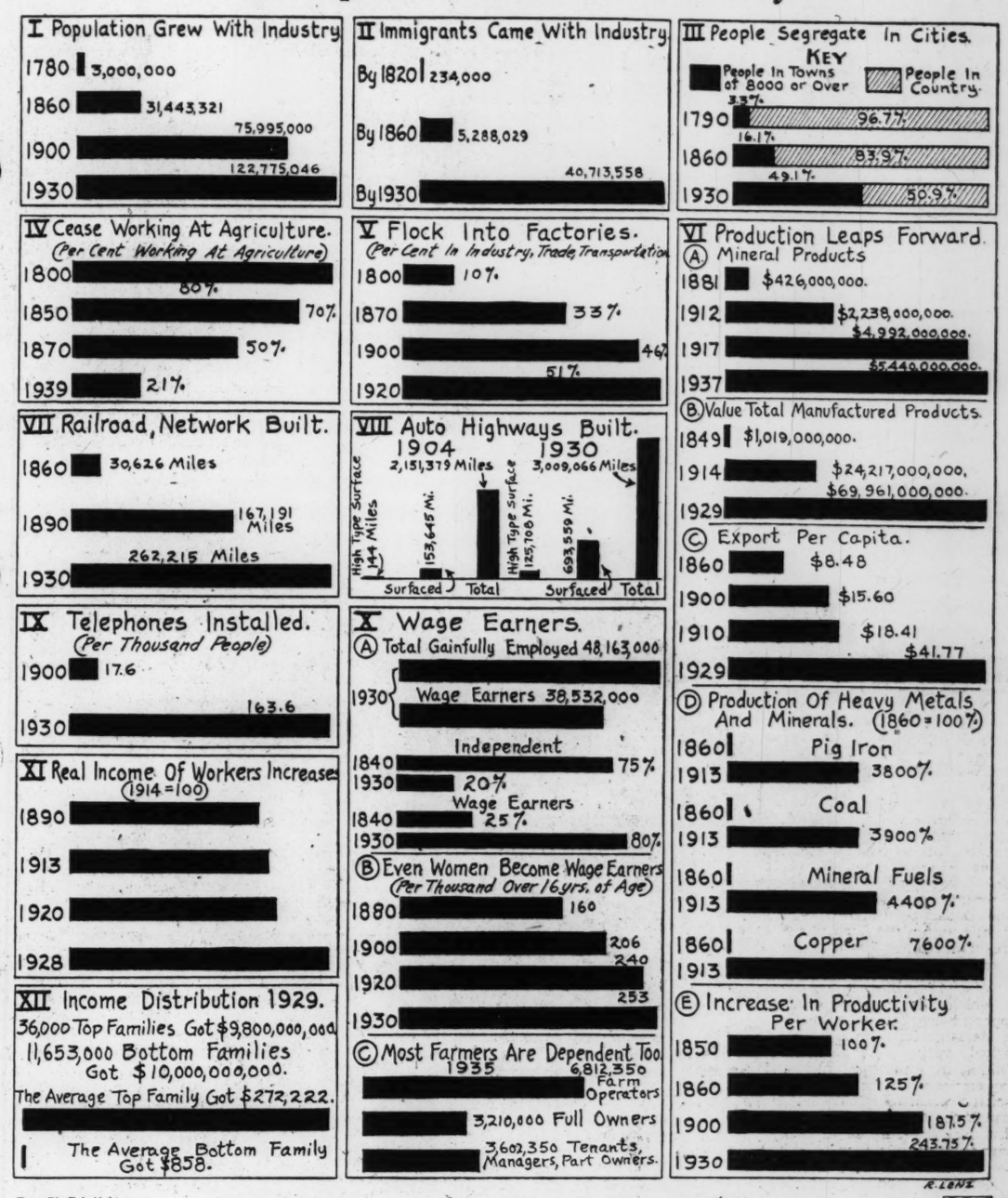
Answer: "Yes, that's a case of not moving the entire company to meet competition, but breaking of a section to function separately for better marketing. This includes solving freight costs which often can be cut by decentralization.

"A good case is that of fruit canning. The largest California company has 75 separate canning plants. Thus the fruit need not be handled much or carried far, avoiding damage or deterioration. However, this also affects the cans themselves. The can manufacturers found it a lot cheaper to ship sheets of tin plate to the coast and make cans there than to ship thousands of space-taking finished cans. The two leading can manufacturers have 50 plants each spread throughout the United States."

Question: "Certain industries like automobiles and rubber, I suppose must stay in one place?"

Answer: "Even they are decentralizing to some degree. Labor is one of the reasons. By spreading out their plants, many big companies hope to be less vulnerable to labor stoppages. Located only in one place, their plant is literally a bottleneck which labor can often easily tie up. Labor and lower shipping costs are without doubt dominant factors in American business decentralization today. And now we will have our Monitor New York staff economist, Mr. Harold M. Fleming tell us how American business has made the entire world turn to study it with admiration—on Fireside page 107."

The Epic of American Industry



By a Staff Artist

Industry Leaves Its Mark on American Society

These graphs reveal America's shifting society, the trend from agriculture to industry, from farm to city.

U. S. Industry: Wonder of the Modern World

By Harold M. Fleming

American industry is the envy of the world. Europeans and Asiatics who affect to dispise American politics show ceaseless interest in American industry. Let any foreign nation become dissatisfied with its industrial achievements, and presently a mission from that country will be visiting the industrial centers of the United States. Whole replicas of large-scale American industrial units have been set up in Russia, and American engineers hired to set them in operation, though the Russians profess to believe that a nation as alert as to build and run American industry can still be stupid politically.

Yet foreigners rarely understand the sources of our industrial strength. Imitate the end results they can, but keep them in operation they usually cannot.

One reason is because they fail to see that American industry is constantly moving in two opposite directions — toward mass production, and toward individual specialization. Typical are not only the gargantuan American blast furnace, the giant rolling mill, and the Brobdingnagion automobile assembly line, but also the vast number of specialists, woodshed supply shops, independent consulting engineers, research departments, and other manifestations of the eccentric thinker working in odd corners at long hours to supply the assembly-line behemoth with essential minutiae or to prepare a product which will challenge the assembly-line's supremacy in the open market.

Misunderstandings

Mass production is but the economic counterpart of technical diversification. The great assembly line could not live without the little machine shops or vice versa. Foreigners generally see only one or the other aspect of the American industrial economy.

An equally important source of foreign misunderstanding of American industry is the trend of political thinking today, both here and abroad. American industry has developed its mighty throb as a result of two things. First is the freedom of industrial adventuring from bureaucratic or political control. Petty state tariff-making bodies have never until recently hampered it. Second, and more important, has been freedom from even national bureaucratic interference. Never before in history has there been such an anarchistic economic system. Never before has there been such a great area in which the Government has been strong enough to maintain almost unbroken civil order, yet kept too weak to interfere in the industrial, commercial, technical, and financial adventuring of its citizens.

The nearest approach to the American plan in this respect has been the British system in the last hundred years, that is, during the laissez-faire or Victorian era. It is no accident that laissez-faire has coincided historically with the swiftest advance in the industrial arts in recorded human history.

No Caste System

The ancient societies had rigid economic codes; so did medieval society, and so has every economic system outside the stamping ground of nineteenth-century economic man.

But there was one major difference between the American and the British background for industry. That was the comparative absence of the caste system in America—a system whose spirit is diametrically opposed to that of a successful industrial society.

The caste system discouraged the rise of creative industrial adventurers from the rank of workman into the ranks of management. It discouraged the plowing in of corporate earnings into further business expansion. And it pressed down the standard of living of the "laboring class" so that the potential of the industrial system was constantly increasing beyond domestic purchasing power; British goods couldn't be sold in Britain and an expensive foreign policy had to be maintained for the development of foreign markets.

In America imaginative men were able to rise from the ranks; corporations were nursed into size on their own profits; and the presence of the open wilderness continually took the pressure off wages and permitted them to rise and absorb the rising national output.

Reason for Growth

The social institutions which permitted the growth of American industry are so natural in the thinking of Americans that they are usually taken for granted. First is free competition, with the State interfering only to the extent of enforcing contracts. Second was the invention of the limited liability corporation, and the enactment of laws permitting charter without special legislative act. The limited liability corporation made possible the gathering up of the savings of many people in a single venture, and encouraged the venturing of money even by small groups, by limiting their liability to the extent of their investment.

Although experience every ten or twenty years indicated that most of the money invested in industrial enterprise was ultimately lost through competition, depreciation, and obsolescence, the hope of profit continued to lure personal savings and reinvested corporate earnings, and this investment continually lowered production costs and increased the output of American industry.

For the mine run of industry, in a competitive system, the continual improvement of property was merely a process like that of the Red Queen and Alice in "Through the Looking Glass," of running hard in order to stay where they were. Open competition continually forced industry to hand on to consumers the benefits of lower production cost in the form of lower prices.

Rip van Winkle at Our Fireside

A very earnest gentleman with a long beard and beautiful white hair appeared this morning and asked if he might sit a while at our fireside. "Do you know who I am?" he asked.

"Surely," we answered, "you're Mr. Rip van Winkle. We hope you're feeling fine after your long sleep."

"I thank you for your good wishes," he answered. "Perhaps I'm not so sleepy as people think. As a matter of fact, I'm trying to help wake people up. I want to talk to you about the influence of industrial development on America."

"You've come to the right place, at the right time," we answered.

U. S. "Vision"

Then Mr. van Winkle, after gently stroking his shaggy beard, began to talk. "This country of ours is a dream," he said, "but not of sleepy people, as you think I am; rather of very wakeful, active ones. We once had a vision of independent, self-reliant families. The foundation of prosperity and the bulwark of freedom was to be individual ownership of a house, field, and gardens in a small, beautiful, rural community. But a very different America has come into being."

"How is it so different?" we asked our guest.

"In every way," he went on. "For example, in population. Two full centuries after the first Colonists landed we remained a very small nation of scattered agricultural communities. By 1790 we were still fewer in number than the inhabitants of present day Switzerland. But now we are the largest nation in the whole western world.

Living Habits

"But mere volume is not the main aspect of our population problem. Distribution is even more important. At the close of the Revolutionary War there were only six places in the United States containing 8,000 inhabitants each. Ninety-five per cent of the people lived on farms or in villages. But now half of the Americans live in towns with more than 8,000 people, 60 per cent in towns of 2,500 or more, and only 22 per cent on farms.

"See how that will affect our politics?" our amiable guest continued. "In 1910 we had 100 rural to 86 urban voters; in 1920, 100 to 114; now 100 to 142. Our destinies are in the hands of men and women living in masses.

"And my story isn't ended even yet," our guest went on. "Industry segregated not only people, but property, too.

Property Class

"Washington was a rather typical early American. By visiting Mt. Vernon you can see how he lived. Most contemporary Americans, though poorer, lived as the father of their country. Probably four-fifths of them owned property. They were self-reliant, dwelling in their own homes, working on their own land, or in their own shops, and when needing extra helping hands they helped one another. Now most Americans are essentially property-less. About half own their own houses, but only a fifth their means of livelihood. Eighty per cent are wage earners."

Rip van Winkle was very thoughtful. But not so thoughtful he couldn't talk. He went on, "Another source of independent livelihood might be handicraft, home industry, artisanry. But we have no artisans. A shoemaker sells factory shoes. A baker sells bread which others make.

"We might fall back on commerce and business. But here the field for independent people is also very limited. A little man finds it hard to run a corner grocery in competition with chain stores. Most of us must work for others."

"Well, that isn't really so bad, is it, Mr. van Winkle?" we asked.

Living Standard

"No," our guest replied thoughtfully, "a chauffeur now lives better than George Washington. Industry has vastly increased the national income and greatly raised the standard of life. Americans get along well. Industry performs a grand service. But we dare not become its slaves.

"Certain it is that industry has crowded most Americans together in vast masses, and made them employees of other people. That is exactly opposite to the America we dreamed of in my youth. It may be better. That depends on you."

Then our guest arose and with great dignity prepared to depart.

"I'm coming back in 1980," he said. "There will be 155 million Americans then. I hope you'll all be happy, living as brothers, producing good things with joy, sharing them with equity, using them with wisdom."

"We'll do our best to make a good America," we promised.

R. H. Markham

U. S. Industry During 300 Years

Colonial America

Before the American Revolution, industry had hardly advanced beyond the household stage. Lumbering, shipbuilding, production of naval supplies such as tar, rosin, and turpentine, fur trading and tanning, fishing and whaling, and the weaving of some linen, wool and cotton cloth were the main industries.

The itinerant craftsman plyed his trade from house to house, and in the villages the blacksmith, the gunsmith, the harness maker, the cabinet maker and other craftsmen had set up their shops. Grist mills and sawmills were to be found in larger towns, but they in no way resembled the modern factory.

Pre-Civil War

The first American industry to emerge from the handicraft stage and introduce the factory system was the textile industry. It sprang into being during the War of 1812 in New England and the region around Philadelphia. The plants were driven at first by water power, but by 1840 half of the factories used steam.

The iron industry was the next to become important. The use of iron in textile machinery, in plows and in other agricultural implements were the main stimulants. The rapid growth of the railroads was also an important factor.

The average factory employed 90 workers, of whom many were women and children, and working hours were often "from dark to dark." Most concerns were owned by an individual, a family or a handful of stockholders, and were operated with an average investment of $7,200. Much of the capital came from England.

Since 1860

The period from 1860 to the present day is characterized by the transition from the small scale factory to the large scale industry using the assembly line.

Large scale operation was made possible by: better machinery, efficient management, quantity purchases of supplies, decreased cost of competitive salesmanship, and the profitable use of wastes and by-products.

The most important new industries are oil, iron and steel, copper, ready-made clothing, large scale meatpacking, aluminium, automobiles, electrical equipment and airplane manufacturing. The ownership of industry passed from a large number of small competing groups to corporations representing a large number of small stockholders.

Read On—

New Co-operation in Industry—By Lewis H. Brown in the Atlantic for Nov. 1939. Industry seen as awakening to need of improving social relationships.

Industry on the Move—Number 2 of a series of reports on business prepared for executives by Business Week. Why and where plants and industries are migrating.

Speeding Up American Industry — By Tully Nettleton in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Oct. 14, 1939.
The war has prodded American industry to go places and do things.

Business Looks Ahead—By Sumner H. Slichter in the November, 1939, Atlantic. Discussion of American economic situation, stressing danger of "bottle necks."

Washington Thinks U. S. Attitude Worries Russia

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Study of the speech by Premier Molotoff at Moscow yesterday has strengthened the conviction in official circles here that Russia is distressed by what it calls the capitalist and imperialist sympathies of the United States, and regards the prospective sale of warplanes and armaments to the Allies as potentially dangerous to Russia.

While Premier Molotoff arraigned the United States for President Roosevelt's "intervention" in the Russian negotiations with Finland, and denounced the prospective repeal of the arms embargo as a warlike move, designed to protract the war, there was some evidence available at the State Department to suggest that the United States' position might stimulate Soviet aid to Germany. It was thought that Russia might modify its present, or third five-year plan, to provide for substantial economic assistance to the Reich.

Old German Line

The protest against Mr. Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of Finland were received here as more indicative of a general attitude at Moscow than as important in itself. The Molotoff line of argument was familiar, having been used by Germany steadily throughout the past few years in support of its expansive policy.

"One might think," the Soviet Premier said ironically, "that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say, the Philippines or Cuba who have long been demanding independence from the United States and cannot get it."

In point of technical fact, of course, Cuba is free and the Philippines on their way to freedom; but if Premier Molotoff wished to suggest that the United States is using pressure to keep neighboring nations in harmony with American defense and trade considerations, he would find many outside the State Department and some unofficially within the Department to agree with him.

From Russia's Viewpoint

In fact, the line of argument by which the Russian Premier supported his country's immediate demands on Finland has a marked similarity to the line of thinking in American army and navy circles when they objectively discuss a problem of national defense. If the American Army strategists had the defense of Russia under consideration, they undoubtedly would take the vulnerability of Leningrad and of the new Soviet naval bases in the Baltic into realistic consideration.

The differences noted in the Russian and American actions are that Russia is in a period of using military force to back up its demands, whereas the United States has passed that period and for the present, at least, is confining its overt influence in the Western Hemisphere to economic and political pressure.

Danger of Japanese Aims

The concern here, therefore, is directed as much at future as at present actions, and revolves around the question of how far Russia will go in its present expanding phase.

Thus the Molotoff reference to a possible rapproachment with Japan was regarded as having the utmost importance for the United States. The fruits of such a collaboration might well be a two-power partition of China with Russia and Japan enormously enlarged and totalitarian trade dominant in that area where the United States still clings to the hope of an open door. The question of the Philippines might then become a far more lively issue with Russia than a basis for imperialist jibes at American overseas policy.

The American Ambassador at Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew, is now engaged intensively in an effort to swing Japan toward co-operation with the United States, which means continued resistance to Russia, and there are abundant official hopes that he will succeed, though no one is minimizing the appeal of the Russian advances.

There is reason to believe that Japan is not friendly to the ultimate idea of Russian collaboration, preferring to deal with the remote though powerful United States than to face a later swallowing up by the immediate Russian power.

Whether this represents wishful thinking, of which there has been much relative to the Far East, remains to be seen. But the effect of the Molotoff courting clearly will make American negotiation with Japan a more difficult task.

Philippines Seek Neutralizing Step

MANILA (AP)—With war conditions in Europe and Asia, President Quezon Nov. 1 asked the United States to immediately begin negotiations with world powers to assure the neutralization of the Philippines after they become independent in 1946.

The Commonwealth leader asked this protection from the United States in a brief address at the swearing in of Teofilo Sison as Secretary of National Defense. Mr. Sison, formerly Appellate Justice, will administer the newly-created war department, which President Quezon said was to be the nucleus of the State Department when the Philippine Republic is proclaimed.

"Current world events," President Quezon said, "do not assure the Philippines that even though we should arm every male citizen we will not become victims of aggression" after independence in 1946.

He pointed out that under the independence act, the President of the United States was authorized to open negotiations for the neutralization as soon as practicable after granting of independence.

The executive, however, declared in view of present world conditions, "the time is now ripe for such a step to be taken."

New Flashlight Bulb Smaller Than Golf Ball

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Lighting technicians announced Nov. 1 a new photographic flash bulb smaller than a golf ball. A cameraman's suit pocket will hold 25. The smallest bulb now in use, of 64 cubic centimeters, gives 1,500,000 lumens at is peak. The new bulb, of 25 centimeters, gives 900,000 peak lumens, General Electric Co. said.

Gallant Air Brothers Land Safely

Wide World Photo

Commander Humberto Gal'lino

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 1 (AP)—Forced down by the loss of 220 gallons of gasoline while little more than 700 miles from their goal, two Peruvian aviators attempting a non-stop flight from New York to Lima, Peru, were safe today on an island 80 miles southwest of Guayaquil.

First word of the brother fliers, Commander Humberto Gal'lino, of the Peruvian Navy, and Captain Victor Gal'lino, of the Peruvian Army, was carried by a peasant to a telegraph office at Posorja, 20 miles from their landing place on a beach at Salinas de Punta Arenas on Puna Island.

Capt. Victor Gal'lino

The plane was not damaged in the landing.

Commander Gal'lino in a message to authorities said the gasoline was lost through a leaky tank.

He reported they flew 26 hours and five minutes after leaving New York Sunday afternoon, and were forced down Monday afternoon, having covered approximately 3,300 miles of the projected 4,014-mile trip.

A tug was dispatched from Guayaquil with 200 gallons of gasoline for the plane in the event a take-off was possible. The airmen have not indicated whether they will make such an attempt.

London Finds Russia Shocking Nazis

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's much heralded pronouncement at the Supreme Soviet last night proves Russia's main concern is to continue its policy of neutrality and must therefore disappoint German expectations which had led the world to believe the speech would mark the "turning point in the war."

Russia, it is clear, intends to pursue a policy which helps Russia and Russia alone, and the three points of Russian foreign policy, namely, a demand for a free hand in international affairs, continuance of a policy of neutrality, and endeavor to halt, not spread the war, quite coincide with this policy.

In fact, Premier Molotoff's pronouncements regarding the Third Reich are simply an expansion of the statement made when he presented the Soviet-German Pact to the same assembly last Aug. 31, namely, "It is our duty to think of the interests of the Soviet people, the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. All the more since we are firmly convinced the interests of the Soviet Union coincide with the interests of the people in other countries."

Shock to Germany

Russia's emphasis upon a free hand in international affairs indicates its determination to utilize the present European situation as it best thinks fit, feeling itself untied by any special obligations to any particular countries. This must come as a shock to Germany which, unless its leaders were merely bluffing, had evidently expected some statement of new Russian action which would have definitely reacted upon the war on the Western Front. But careful reading of the speech reveals no such possibility.

Premier Molotoff certainly discarded the "old formulas" which he was accustomed to use against Nazi aggression. Since Germany so quickly overran Poland, by a strange mental process, Russia has declared Britain and France the aggressors and maintained they are fighting an ideological war on behalf of democracy.

Reward in Words

The hard words against the Western Democracies will undoubtedly supply the Reich newspapers today with blazing headlines condemning Britain and France as aggressors, but Nazi leaders know that this and effusive references to Russia's newfound friendship for the Reich is really "lip service in payment for valuable contributions already received." Germany wants practical support, not words just now, and this speech appears to end Nazi expectations of Soviet military assistance unless new, unforseen issues arise in Europe.

Premier Molotoff might well spare some words for the Third Reich, particularly since its actions during the past three months have enabled the Soviets to obtain a grip on the Baltic, and made the Soviets guardians of a direct route to the Balkans. With their flanks thus secured, it is natural that Britain should be so strongly attacked since Turkey's co-operation with Britain has prevented the closing of the Black Sea to foreign warships whose presence the Soviets see as a possible menace to South Russia.

Aims Militant?

Under such conditions, in such "splendid isolation" it is not surprising Russia should want peace above all for consolidating its newly acquired gains. But Mr. Molotoff's remarks regarding Finland's rejection of Russia's most recent offer hardly suggests Russia will remain so peaceful should Finland not yield.

Mr. Molotoff's statement of Russia's aims towards Finland, as "a pact of mutual assistance approximately along the lines of the pacts with the Baltic States" indicates that Russia's proofs of peace aspirations differ little from the Third Reich's towards Austria and Czechoslovakia earlier.

The Soviets, it is clear from the speech, continue the policy of seeking to further both Russian nationalist aims and simultaneously of retaining Communist activity as the possible source of internal troubles elsewhere.

Possible Warning

Russia, it is clear, refuses to pull chestnuts out of the fire for any country but itself, and its new aggressive tone against Britain and France, as well as the hint that the United States refrain from interference in its dealings with Finland, may be intended not simply as fine words to Germany but as a warning should the Soviets decide to war against Finland for control of the North Baltic and the Gulf of Finland. Repercussions of such action upon the European situation, particularly upon Soviet and German military co-operation, are unforseeable today.

British-Russian relations, judging from this speech, show no indications of improvement though naturally it is difficult to determine how much ideological attacks upon Britain are merely intended for internal and Communist consumption.

Britain continues to push its trade negotiations with Russia and has been careful in its criticism of Russia over annexation of East Poland, even explaining that Russia's new western frontiers are substantially those of the Curzon Line of 1919. Simultaneously, it has emerged from the conversations here the past few days, that the real stumbling bock in the British-Russian negotiations early this summer was Britain's refusal to acquiesce in that very Baltic expansion which Russia pursued immediately after it realized Poland was collapsing.

Misgivings in Europe

Mr. Molotoff's references to Finland have aroused great misgivings throughout Northern Europe, according to reports received here, particularly because it is realized that Russia's new expansion across the Baltic vitally affects the independence of all of them. The Copenhagen Berlinske Tidence summarizes the situation thus:

"It is now a question on one side of Russia's prestige, and on the other of the justified anxiety of the whole neutral world concerning what will happen if it becomes general for great powers to claim a right to place 'military colonies' in highly cultured and nationally conscious countries. The Nordic and neutral worlds are generally and anxiously following developments."

Britain to Scan Home Trade Curbs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—Between them, the press, the public, Members of Parliament, and the Government are now managing to hammer out many surface inequalities and injustices in the far-reaching plans for Government control of the national life.

While it is clear from the answers given in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government does not intend to remold its wartime regulated economy, it is also clear that it is open to suggestions for smoothing out rough edges. The public has now been promised an inquiry into the excessive standardization of its food, into the dislocation of internal trade resulting from overstressed Government priority in obtaining raw materials, and into alleged injustices in commandeering and requisitioning supplies.

Assurance that these matters will be "carefully considered with the object of removing grievances and hardships" was given by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in answer to a question whether he would "consider the growing adverse feeling in the country due to methods of bureaucracy."

Personal Liberties Defended

The need for assurances on these matters is reflected in the continued campaign in the popular press against excessive control of the citizens' everyday affairs, with particular reference to what has been dubbed as "pool-foolery."

A considerable number of commodity pools are either planned or are in process of organization, but the number actually in operation now is stated to be only three: gasoline, margarine, and dried fruits. A lubricating oil pool was expected to be in operation by now, but it is learned that the whole project is likely to be abandoned since oil traders claim the pool was only justified if the ordinary channels of trade should be radically disorganized by enemy action. For similar reasons the already completed tea pool scheme also hangs in the balance.

While the press claims postponement or abandonment of these two plans justifies their campaign, officialdom also draws some comfort from the facts by looking at them from another direction. It is stated that the affairs of the oil and tea pools prove the Government's point that pooling is not just plain bureaucracy, but is largely influenced by the wishes of the trades concerned.

It is pointed out that even experts are pooled. In arranging the pools the committees are composed of leaders in the trades concerned and an equal number of civil servants take charge.

In this way, it is claimed, experts of the commercial and administrative worlds pool their abiilties. These communities are in turn responsible to one or other of the Government Departments —margarine to the Food Ministry, gasoline to the Mines Ministry.

Standard Specifications

When the scheme has been arranged, manufacturers will get standard specifications to work on, so that all commodities produced are of equal quality. Then they just produce as much as possible.

Control schemes, like the pools, are largely administrated by trades representatives, who get their orders from various Ministries. The list of controls at present comprises iron and steel, timber, leather, cotton, aluminum, hemp and flax, jute, molasses, nonferrous metals, paper, silk and rayon, and fertilizers—all under the Ministry of Supply; tea, birdseed, margarine, meat, butter, and feeding stuffs—under the Ministry of Food; wool and shirts—under the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply.

For trades under the Ministry of Supply there is a "Committee of Controllers" to co-ordinate administrative matters. This committee is under Sir Andrew Duncan Steel, who also represents brother controllers on the supply Council of Ten which is the Supply Ministry's "general staff," and includes representatives of finance, munitions, the War Office, and industry.

The controllers have wide powers. Their main functions are to discover whether any shortage of raw materials is expected to occur in their trades, to discover ways and means of getting new supplies to prevent disturbances in essential trades, and to see that fair prices are maintained.

N. Y. National Guard Chief Restricts Use of Armories

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased training periods under new War Department regulations has prompted Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding Officer of the New York State National Guard, to order curtailment of the use of armories for outside activities.

The order requires that armories not be let for sports or other functions for more than one day at a time.

Britain to Ease War Control

(Continued from Page 1)

national interests in wartime, there has been further ample evidence that Parliament in its regular sessions since the outbreak of hostilities has been playing an invaluable part in guiding the nation's machinery and in modifying or having scrapped altogether parts not functioning properly.

Notable examples of Government methods which have been either completely replanned or drastically reorganized as a result of free discussion and criticism in Parliament and the press are the fish distribution scheme, the Ministry of Information, and the blackout regulations.

The impression gained by this correspondent from listening to wartime debates is that the success of the House of Commons in defending the people's liberties and in helping the Government in the present arduous task with constructive criticism and suggestions provides most reassuring confirmation that in the democratic system Britain has something really worth fighting for.

"War Behind the Lines"

Before Sir Samuel Hoare intervened in the debate as the Minister responsible for the emergency powers in the bill in the first instance, Sir John Anderson, as present Home Secretary, had endeavored for an hour amid constant interruptions to defend the bill.

In an attempt to justify the drastic powers afforded the authorities Sir John told the Commons of anti-British activities of organizations under the guise of harmless social societies, one carrying on "war behind the lines." One anti-Semitic pro-Nazi organization in Britain, he said, had issued instructions to its members to try to sabotage the evacuation scheme by encouraging those who had left the cities for safety areas to return home.

These instructions, according to Sir John, concluded with this sentence: "Once this happens a surprise attack on London might bring Jews to their knees." It was against such activities, the Home Secretary said, that the propaganda regulation was aimed.

Clear Nationality Demanded

Some of the measures in the Emergency Powers Act were directed against people technically of British nationality, Sir John pointed out. He cited the case of a German-born woman who went through a form of marriage with a British subject a few days before the outbreak of war.

"Is that woman, believed to be dangerous," Sir John asked, "to be immune from liability to internment as an enemy alien just because technically she is a British subject."

The Commons, while giving sympathetic ears to such a case, refused to be satisfied with mere assurances from the Government that the powers would not be abused.

Full Assurances Called For

Protesting against the powers of arrest without warrant, Mr. Kingsley Griffith, Liberal M. P. and a judge, said it meant "complete suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It would give the Home Secretary power to create conditions of German concentration camps." It was not enough, he claimed, for the Government to say such powers might never be used.

Mr. Dingle M. Foot, who led the move in Commons to annul the existing measures, deplored the fact that in a war to preserve freedom it had been found necessary to introduce powers to fetter opinion and interfere with individual freedom. He claimed the Governments' existing emergency measures went far beyond Defense of the Realm Act of the World War.

Members from all sides of the House joined in the attack until Sir Samuel Hoare made his dramatic intervention with the announcement that since the debate revealed anxieties lest the regulations go too far the Government would introduce a new code of regulations after consultation with the Opposition.

Barbers 'Professional'

RALEIGH, N. C., (AP)—Barbers in North Carolina have the ruling of Attorney General Harry McMullan that they are professional men and may so list themselves in the 1940 census. "Barbering is not a learned profession," said Mr. McMullan, "but may be classed as a statutory or limited profession."

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Molotoff Analyzes Russian Policies

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP)—Revealing for the first time Russia's demands on Finland, Premier-Foreign Affairs Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff yesterday gave an exhaustive report of Soviet foreign policy.

Before the extraordinary fifth session of the Supreme Soviet, the Premier spoke for 85 minutes. Salient points in his address:

1. Struck at President Roosevelt for "intervening" in Russia's negotiations with Finland "in contradiction of the United States' policy of neutrality."

2. Declared Russia was unable to understand Finland's refusal to a mutual assistance pact similar to those which made the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania virtual protectorates.

3. Denounced Great Britain and France for carrying on the war with Germany for the purpose, he said, of safeguarding their colonial possessions.

4. Said "there can be no question of restoring Poland" and that it was "absurd to continue the present war "for such a cause.

5. Asserted that German and Russian relations are being placed on an increasingly-solid and friendly basis.

6. Announced trade negotiations would be opened with Japan and opened the door for a move by Tokyo toward stronger co-operation—possibly a nonaggression pact.

7. Gave no hint of any possible Soviet aims in the Balkans but said Turkey, which refused a pact with Russia and signed one with Britain and France, must take note of the offer of co-operation to Japan.

The following excerpts are from the text of the address as made public by Tass, official Soviet news agency:

Germany

Since the conclusion of the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact on Aug. 23, an end has been put to the abnormal relations that have existed between the Soviet Union and Germany for a number of years.

Instead of the enmity that was fostered in every way by certain European powers, we now have a rapprochement and the establishment of friendly relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany. Further improvement of these new relations, good relations, found its reflection in the German-Soviet Treaty on amity and frontier signed in Moscow Sept. 28.

Development has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical co-operation and rendering Germany political support in her efforts for peace.

The Nonaggression Pact concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany bound us to maintain neutrality in case of Germany participating in war. We have consistently pursued this course, which was in no wise contradicted by the entry of our troops into territory of the former Poland, which began Sept. 17.

Finland

Our relations with Finland are of a special character. . . .

We have begun negotiations with Finnish representatives. [Juho] Paasikivi and [V. A.] Tanner were sent for this purpose by the Finnish Government to Moscow, proposing the conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact of mutual assistance approximately on the lines of our pacts of mutual assistance with other Baltic States, but inasmuch as the Finnish Government declared that the conclusion of such a pact would contradict its position of absolute neutrality we did not insist on our proposal.

We then proposed that we proceed to discuss concrete questons in which we are interested from the standpoint of safeguarding the security of the U. S. S. R. and especially of Leningrad, both from the sea—in the Gulf of Finland — and from the land in view of the extreme proximity of the border to Leningrad.

We have proposed that an agreement be reached to shift the Soviet-Finnish border on the Isthmus of Karelia several dozen kilometers further to the north of Leningrad. In exchange for this we have proposed to transfer to Finland part of the Soviet Karelia double the size of the territory which Finland is to transfer to the Soviet Union.

We have further proposed that an agreement be reached for Finland to lease to us for a definite term a small section of her territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland where we might establish a naval base. With a Soviet naval base at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Finland, namely at Baltic Port, as provided for by the Soviet-Estonian pact of mutual assistance, the establishment of a naval base at the northern entrance to the Gulf of Finland would fully safeguard the Gulf of Finland against hostile attempts on the part of other states.

We have no doubt that the establishment of such a base would not only be in the interests of the Soviet Union but also of the security of Finland herself.

Our other proposals, in particular our proposal as regards the exchange of certain islands in the Gulf of Finland as well as parts of the Rybachi and Sredni peninsulas for territory twice as large in Soviet Karelia evidently do not meet with any objections on the part of the Finnish Government. Differences with regard to certain of our proposals have not yet been overcome, and concessions made by Finland in this respect, as for instance, the cession of part of the territory of the Isthmus of Karelia obviously do not meet the purpose.

We have further made a number of new steps to meet Finland half way. We declared that if our main proposals are accepted we shall be prepared to drop our objections to the fortification of the Aaland Island, on which the Finnish Government has been insisting for a long time. We only made one stipulation. We said that we would drop our objection to fortification of the Aaland Islands on condition that the fortification is done by Finland's own national forces without the participation of any third country, inasmuch as the U. S. S. R. will take no part in it.

We have also proposed to Finland to disarm the fortified zones along the entire Soviet-Finnish border on the Isthmus of Karelia, which should fully accord with the interests of Finland. We have further expressed our desire to reinforce the Soviet-Finnish pact of non-aggression with additional mutual guarantees.

Lastly, consolidation of Soviet-Finnish political relations would undoubtedly form a splendid basis for the rapid development of economic relations between the two countries. Thus we are ready to meet Finland in matters in which she is particularly interested.

In view of all this we do not think that Finland will seek a pretext to frustrate the proposed agreement. . . .

Baltic States

The relations of the Soviet Union with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are based on peace treaties concluded with the respective countries in 1920. By these treaties Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania became independent states, and ever since then the Soviet Union has invariably pursued a friendly policy toward these newly created small states.

This was the reflection of a radical difference between the policy of the Soviet Government and the policy of Czarist Russia, which brutally oppressed the small nations, denied them every opportunity of independent national and political development and left them with the most painful memories of it. . . .

As you know, the Soviet Union has concluded pacts of mutual assistance with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania that are of major political significance. . . .

In view of the special geographic position of these countries, which are, in a way, approches to the U. S. S. R., particularly from the Baltic, these pacts allow the Soviet Union to maintain naval bases and airfields in specified parts of Estonia and Latvia, and, in the case of Lithuania, the pact provides for defense of Lithuanian borders jointly with the Soviet Union.

The creation of these Soviet naval bases and airfields on territory of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the stationing of a certain number of Red Army units to protect these bases and airfields, insure reliable defense bases not only for the Soviet Union but also for the Baltic States themselves and thereby contrfbute to the preservation of peace which is to the interest of our peoples. . . .

These pacts are based on mutual respect for the political, social, and economic structure of the contracting parties, and are designed to strengthen the basis for peaceful, neighborly co-operation between our peoples. . . .

Thanks to [subsequent] economic agreements, trade with the Baltic countries will increase several fold, and there are favorable prospects for its further growth. At a time when all European countries, including neutral states, are experiencing tremendous difficulties, those economic agreements between the U. S. S. R. and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are of great and positive importance to them. . . .

The special character of these mutual assistance pacts in no way implies any interference by the Soviet Union in the affairs of Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania, as some foreign newspapers are trying to make out. On the contrary, all these pacts of mutual assistance strictly stipulate the inviolability of the sovereignty of the signatory States and the principle of noninterperence in each others affairs.

Poland

It is absurd to continue the present war under the flag of the restoration of the former Polish State. Although the governments of Britain and France understand this they do not want the war stopped and peace restored but are seeking new excuses for continuing the war with Germany. . . .

It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish State had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally, we could not remain neutral toward these facts, since as a result of these events we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our State. . . .

The territory that has passed to the U. S. S. R. is equal in area to a large European state. Thus the area of Western White Russia is 108,000 square kilometers and its population is 4,800,000. The area of Western Ukraine is 88,000 square kilometers and its population 8,000,000. Hence together the territory of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia that has passed to us has an area of 196,000 square kilometers and a population of about 13,000,000 of whom more than 7,000,000 are Ukrainians, and more than 3,000,000 White Russians, more than 1,000,000 Poles, and more than 1,000,000 Jews.

The recent elections to the National Assemblies of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, conducted for the first time in the history of those territories on a basis of universal direct equal suffrage and secret ballot, have shown that at least nine-tenths of the population of these regions have long been ready to rejoin the Soviet Union. The decisions of the National Assemblies in Lwow and Byelostok, with which we are all now familiar, testify to the complete unanimity of the people's representatives on political questions.

The United States

We are certain that Finnish leading circles will properly understand the importance of consolidating friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and that Finnish public men will not yield to anti-Soviet influence or instigation from any quarter.

I must, however, inform you that even the President of the United States of America considered it proper to intervene in these matters, which one finds it hard to reconcile with the American policy of neutrality. In a message to Comrade Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated Oct. 12, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that the friendly and peaceful relations between the U. S. S. R. and Finland would be preserved and developed.

One might think that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say the Philippines or Cuba, who have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland, who has long ago obtained both freedom and political independence from the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kalinin replied to Mr. Roosevelt's message as follows: "I consider it proper to remind you, Mr. President, that the political independence of the Republic of Finland was recognized, by free will of the Soviet Government, on Dec. 31, 1917, and that the sovereignty of Finland was secured to her by the treaty of peace between the R. S. F. S. R. (the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic) and Finland of Oct. 14, 1920. These acts of the Soviet Government defined the fundamental principles governing the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. It is in conformity with these principles that the present negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government of Finland are being conducted."

Contrary to the tendentious version, spread by circles who are evidently not interested in European peace, the sole object of these negotiations is to consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and to strengthen the peaceful co-operation of the two countries in the matter of safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union and Finland.

Turkey

A few words about our negotiations with Turkey. All kinds of tales are being spread abroad regarding the substance of these negotiations. Some allege that the U. S. S. R. demanded cession of the district of Ardagan and Kars. Let us say for our part that this is a sheer fabrication and lie.

Others allege that the U. S. S. R. has demanded changes in the international convention concluded at Montreux and a privileged position as regards the Straits. That is also a fabrication and lie.

As a matter of fact the subject at issue was the conclusion of a bilateral pact of mutual assistance limited to the regions of the Black Sea and the Straits. The U. S. S. R. considered: first, that the conclusion of such a pact could not induce it to actions which might draw it into armed conflict with Germany, second, that the U. S. S. R. should have a guarantee that in view of a war danger Turkey would not allow warships of non-Black Sea powers through the Bosporus to the Black Sea.

Turkey rejected both these stipulations of the U. S. S. R. and thereby made the conclusion of a pact impossible.

The Soviet-Turkish negotiations did not lead to the conclusion of a pact but they did help to clear up or at least to explore a number of political questions that interest us. In the present international situation it is particularly important to know the true face and policy of states, relations with whom are of serious importance.

Many things pertaining to the policy of Turkey have now become much clearer to us, both as a result of the Moscow negotiations and as a result of recent acts of the Turkish Government in the sphere of foreign policy. As you know, the Government of Turkey has preferred to tie up its destinies with a definite group of European powers, belligerents in the present war. It has concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France, who for the past two months have been waging war on Germany.

Turkey has thereby definitely discarded her cautious policy of neutrality and has entered the orbit of the developing European war. This is highly pleasing to both Great Britain and France, who are bent on drawing as many neutral countries as possible into their sphere of war.

Whether Turkey will not come to regret it we shall not try to guess. It is only incumbent on us to take note of these new factors in the foreign policy of our neighbor and to keep a watchful eye on the developments of events.

If Turkey has now to some extent tied her hands and has taken to the hazardous line of supporting one group of belligerents, the Turkish Government evidently realizes the responsibility it has thereby assumed. . . .

Japan

Now, as regards our relations with Japan. There has recently been certain improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. The symptoms of this improvement have been observable since the recent conclusion of the Moscow agreement, as the result of which the well-known conflict on the Mongolian-Manchurian border was liquidated.

For several months, or, to be more precise, in May, June, July, and August and up to the middle of September, hostilities took place in the Nomannan district in the vicinity of the Mongolian-Manchurian border between Japanese-Manchurian and Soviet-Mongolian troops.

During this period all arms, including airplanes and heavy artillery, were engaged in action and the battles were sometimes of a very sanguinary character. This absolutely unnecessary conflict exacted rather heavy casualties on our side and casualties several times heavier on the Japanese-Manchurian side. Finally, Japan made proposals to terminate the conflict and we willingly met the Japanese Government's wishes.

As you know, the conflict arose owing to Japan's endeavor to appropriate part of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic and thus forcibly change the Mongolian-Manchurian border in her own favor. Such a unilateral method of action has to meet a resolute rebuff and it has once again demonstrated its utter unsoundness when applied to the Soviet Union or its allies.

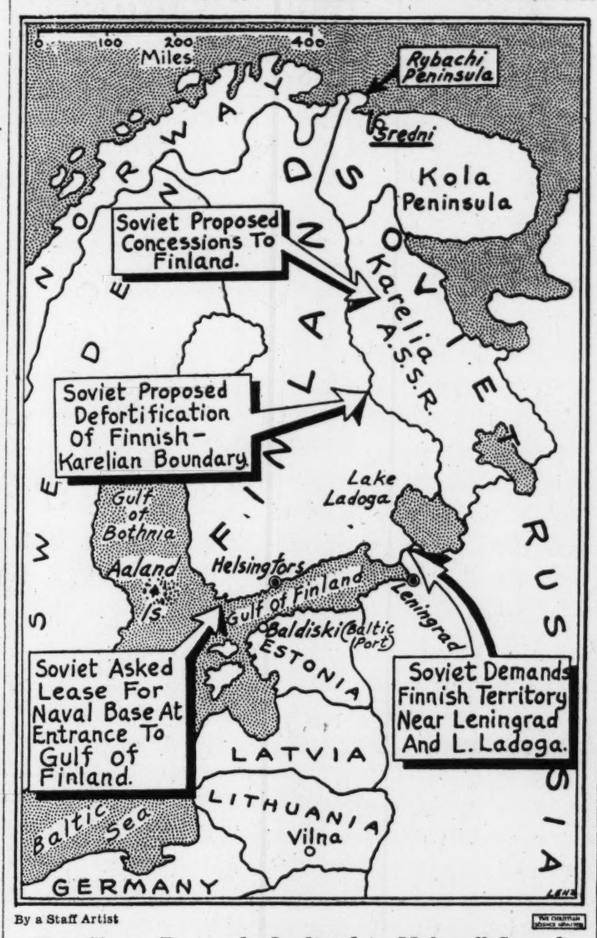
While the example of luckless Poland has recently demonstrated how little pacts of mutual assistance signed by some of the European great powers are sometimes worth, what happened on the Mongolian - Manchurian border has demonstrated something quite different. It has demonstrated the value of pacts of mutual assistance to which is appended the signature of the Soviet Union.

As for the conflict in question, it was liquidated by the Soviet-Japanese agreement concluded in Moscow on Sept. 15 and peace has been fully restored on the Mongolian-Manchurian border. Thus the first step was made toward improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The next step is the formation of a joint frontier commission, consisting of representatives of the Soviet-Mongolian and Japanese-Manchurian sides. This commission will have to examine certain disputed frontier questions. There is no doubt that if good will is displayed, not only on our part, the method of businesslike examination of frontier questions will yield good results.

In addition, the possibility has been established of starting Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations. It must be admitted that the development of Soviet-Japanese trade is in the interests of both countries.

What Russia Asks of Finland



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Demands Outlined in Molotoff Speech

Latest Moves in European Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—The speech of Mr. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier and Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia, the Italian Cabinet reshuffle, the British decision to send a Consul General to Albania have given the diplomatic world much to think about the past 24 hours.

Upshot of it all is that despite Mr. Molotoff's forecasts, war will continue between the same combatants as at present and the same spectators massed on the sidelines.

As far as Premier Molotoff is concerned, British and neutral European opinion finds it hard to believe he speaks for the same U. S. S. R. as so recently upheld the rights of small nations to live an independent existence and helped in an ideological war in Spain. His accusations against the democracies and commendation of Nazi Germany are felt to come strangely from one who on Nov. 30, 1936, described German leaders as "modern cannibals."

Afraid of Whom?

If, as Premier Molotoff says, "during the past few months the definition of aggression and aggressor has changed," so that Britain is now the aggressor instead of Germany, the British are asking why the U. S. S. R. is so anxious to place garrisons in Lithuania on the German frontier and also in Estonian islands, in Estonian and Latvian ports, and why does it seek to secure territorial concessions from Finland? Entrance to the Baltic is barred to British and French navies owing to the vagaries of geography and in any case invasion of Northern Russia by these two states is a physical impossibility. But invasion by Germany certainly is not.

It is also pointed out that passage of a few weeks does not alter the fact that the present war was not started by Britain and France. It was due to the attack by Germany on Poland delivered without warning and without giving the Poles opportunity to consider the terms of peace drafted by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, according to the British Government.

The chief war aims of France and Britain, as already outlined by their leading statesmen, are to make repetition of such behavior impossible and to work for restoration of a free Poland—and Czechoslovakia not necessarily with the exact frontiers they used to have but at any rate within frontiers which are viable.

The British bulldog, in fact, has taken a hold on what he believes is the real aggressor and does not intend to loose his hold until the aggressor is disgorged of his illgotten gains.

Leaving these considerations aside, however, it is noted here that if Herr Hitler expected any comfort from Premier Molotoff, such crumbs as he received are definitely of the cold comfort variety. Premier Molotoff, though ominously predicting the extension of the war area, reaffirmed the U. S. S. R.'s intention to stay neutral and offered no aid to Germany except through normal trade channels.

How much help Germany will get in this way is generally regarded as problematical. It is supposed that whatever Russia supplies will have to be paid for, and Germany, with its overseas trade routes mostly blocked and the greater part of its workers under arms, must experience grave difficulty in finding goods for export of the type the U. S. S. R. needs.

By comparison the U. S. S. R's trade negotiations with Britain which began last week are pictured in this country as holding out much better prospects of important results. Britain for instance, needs Russian timber. The U. S. S. R. needs tin, rubber, and other raw materials which Britain but not Germany can supply.

Though the Russo-British negotiations have not gone very far yet, they have already made some progress since the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, saw Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, last week. It is understood from Russian sources that the proposals outlined by Mr. Stanley regarding the scope of the agreement have been forwarded to Moscow and that a favorable reply is expected.

Balkan Peace Efforts

Meanwhile Anglo-Russian trade talks seem to provide a fitting answer to Premier Molotoff's gloomy theory that war will "spread over Europe and beyond." Here it is felt such a development, though naturally a possibility, need not be regarded as a probability.

Indeed diplomatic efforts are constant to prevent it, notably in the Balkan area where hopes of a Balkan peace bloc sponsored by Turkey, Britain, and Italy are definitely growing. Talks are going on in a number of capitals and there is understood to be a diminution of tension between Rumania and Bulgaria which augurs well for the future.

Premature Reports

Reports, however, of Rumania making a "token" cession of a piece of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria are believed to be premature. Bucharest is still disinclined to make such a gesture on the ground it would be a precedent and a prelude for further much more sweeping demands.

Similarly, a report that Italy and Greece are about to sign a new nonaggression pact is stated to be based on a misapprehension of the actual position. The two countries signed such a pact in 1928. It was ratified in 1929, renewed in 1934 for five years, and expires this month.

Italians recently suggested a further renewal for five years but the Greeks were not at first quite certain whether such action was advisable — thinking doubtless of Italy's recent occupation of Albania. Later the two countries arranged to withdraw a certain number of troops from the Albano-Greek frontier, but there are still a large number of Italian soldiers in Albania. Whether, pending reductions, it will be possible for a nonaggression treaty to be renewed or a new one to be negotiated, must await actual developments.

Concessions to Italy

Meanwhile—and this is held to be a sign of improving Italo-Greek relations—no adverse repercussions are reported from the Balkans to the British decision to appoint a Consul General in Tirana in succession to the former Minister who was withdrawn when the Italians routed King Zog.

The step is generally regarded as tantamount to recognition of Italian sovereignty, especially as it is learned that Signor Giuseppe Bastianini, the new Italian Ambassador to London, was permitted to present his credentials in the name of the King of Albania as well as King of Italy and Emporer of Ethiopia.

In some circles it had been thought that Yugoslavia as well as Greece and Turkey might have felt a sense of grievance at British action but fears appear to have been groundless.

It is hoped this presages early developments for Balkan rapprochement, and in this connection some reports point out as a hopeful sign the fact that Turkish ships are again to be allowed to call at the Italian island of Rhodes.

Cabinet Reshuffle

Another factor which is being considered in this connection is the Italian Cabinet shuffle. While Berlin is stressing this does not mean any change in Italian policy —and the British for once are not disputing Berlin's interpretations —European neutrals are inclined to believe the effect will be that Italian efforts to build a Danubian-Balkan peace bloc, strong enough to resist either Russian or German aggression, will now be intensified.

Informed circles in London point out such sweeping Cabinet changes as announced are a normal feature of Fascist Italy where Premier Benito Mussolini appears to believe in the theory that rotation in office is good both for his own position and for efficiency of the Administration as a whole. The last reshuffle was as long ago as 1935, so a new one was really overdue.

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Britain to Ration Butter and Bacon; Spain Opens War on Food Profiteers

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The British Government announced today that rationing of bacon and butter would begin some time next month due to "reduced imports" from European sources.

This will be the first rationing of foodstuffs since the war started on this island which normally produces less than half of what its inhabitants eat.

Food Minister W. S. Morrison said the exact date for start of the plan would be announced later. Each consumer will register with a retailer and receive ration books.

Mr. Morrison said the Government expects supplies of both butter and bacon to increase later on. If they continue at the present rate, he said, the ration will be four ounces a week for each individual consumer—a pound of bacon and a pound of butter for a family of four persons.

Consumers also are to register for sugar rationing, Mr. Morrison said.

He explained that consumers would find the ration books had coupons for "meat, margarine, and cooking fats" and many foodstuffs which might later be added to the rationing plan.

Swiss on Rations

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 1 (AP)—Neutral Switzerland, guarding against a possible food shortage, put into effect today strict limitations on sales of sugar, rice, dried beans, rye, and barley oil.

Ration cards were issued to the entire civilian population, including foreigners, with the exception of those living in hotels, or boarding houses.

These establishments are required to certify the number of guests for which purchases are made.

Every person is allowed three pounds of sugar a month, a half pound of flour, dried beans, rye barley, and cooking fats, and a quarter pound of spaghetti, or macaroni. Sale of bread, cakes, and candy is unlimited.

Air-Raid Shelters On Time Payments

By the Associated Press

London

A new development in air-raid precautions appeared recently when it was announced that backyard shelters could be purchased by the public on an installment plan.

The shelters can be bought outright or on a monthly-payment plan at costs ranging from about $27 to $40, depending on the size.

Sugar Control

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (CP)—The wartime Prices and Trade Board, announced Oct. 30 that its powers had been extended by the Government to include full control of imports and exports of sugar. No person may import or export sugar except under permit from the Sugar Administrator. This, however, is not to be interpreted as including maple sugar, the announcement said.

A sugar agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom provides for the bulk purchase by the United Kingdom Sugar Controller of all sugar required by both the United Kingdom and Canada.

The Controller will resell at cost to the Canadian Sugar Administrator, who will in turn sell to refiners.

MADRID, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Spanish Government, acknowledging the threat of a major food shortage, declared war on profiteers today and undertook "absolute" control of staple commodities to insure even distribution.

The Nation was informed of the situation in a speech radiocast Oct. 31 by Ramon Serrano Suner, Minister of the Interior, who said the year's crops would fall far short of existing needs.

Señor Suner, who came direct from the first meeting of the new political junta of the Fascist Falange, which he heads, promised the Government would import foodstuffs to meet the emergency despite a National Treasury "exhausted by the Reds."

The Ministry of Commerce, Señor Suner said, would expropriate basic foodstuffs to regulate distribution, but would maintain free trading in other goods.

Señor Suner, brother-in-law of Gen. Francisco Franco, listed four causes for the imminent food shortage:

1. Disastrous effects on agriculture resulting from the "Reds' criminal prolongation" of the Spanish Civil War.

2. Destruction of 40 per cent of the railway rolling stock and "a much higher percentage" of other transport facilities.

3. Loss of foreign markets during the civil warfare and trade restrictions resulting from the present European war.

4. "Disproportionate consumption in recently liberated zones which contributed nothing to national production."

Meanwhile, in Barcelona, prosecuting attornews asked that sentences ranging from six to 30 years be imposed on five men charged with profiteering in textiles. More than 100 others await similar trials.

Basis of Dictatorships: Power Strictly Confined

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented together.

The eighth group of quotations is presented today.

From 'Mein Kampf'

By Adolf Hitler

It is necessary that out of pure instinct of self-preservation a movement—as soon as it is crowned by success—immediately limits the admission of members and further carries out the enlarging of its organization only with the utmost caution and after the most thorough examination.

Only by this will it be able to preserve the nucleus of the movement unspoilt, fresh, and sound.

It has to see to it that thereafter solely this nucleus continues to lead the movement; that means, directs the propaganda which is to lead to its general recognition and which, as the incorporator of power, carries out those actions which are necessary for the practical realization of its ideas. . .

A view of life which, by rejecting the democratic mass idea, endeavors to give this world to the best people, that means to the most superior men, has logically to obey the same aristocratic principle also within this people and has to guarantee leadership and highest influence within the respective people to the best heads. With this it does not build up on the idea of the majority, but on that of the personality.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co. from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the 'Revolution of Nihilism'

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

The revolutionary élite can maintain itself in power in its permanently critical situation only by continually pushing on with the revolutionary process. In its effort to hold on to power it is compelled to destroy the old social and political institutions, since it is in these that the strength of the old ruling class lies. When the political structure of the country has been razed to the ground the élite will march over the frontier, to upset the existing international order. . . .

The confidence of the National Socialists in their hierarchy is not justified. A critical situation will inevitably develop, with a further degeneration of the dictatorship. We may at once point to a weakness which will not be removed either by the National Socialist groups in the factories or by the counter-revolutionary cadres of the S. S. (the "Black Guards"), or even by the subtle safety device of the party judicature. The greatest weakness in this instrument of power lies exactly where the party sees strength—in its totalitarianism and centralization. The system might lose and replace subordinate elements, but it certainly cannot afford to lose its head. . . .

[Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of the "Revolution of Nihilism."]

West Front Fliers Extend Surveys

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov 1—Another predominantly inactive week has elapsed at the front with no significant change of positions and with casualties probably little exceeding those caused in England to road transport by the extreme blackout precautions.

There was more activity yesterday because the weather improved and patrols stalked each other more energetically in the hilly, wooded country between the Moselle and the Rhine, especially in the region southwest of Saarbrücken, according to the French communiqué which adds that this activity largely ceased after sundown.

Better weather made possible more intensive aerial reconnaissance and one German airplane was brought down a hundred miles inside the French frontier, while two others were forced to descend inside the German lines. The French report no air losses.

Reichsführer Hitler's intentions regarding a grand offensive in the West remain obscure, and it is generally recognized in French military circles that one can only speculate as to which among the several alternatives Herr Hitler will direct his high command to adopt.

Fortress War Different

Only one conclusion seems reasonably probable. If no big offensive starts before the end of November there will probably be no large scale action until early spring. Winter is an unfavorable period of operation, and the latest big battle in the World War around Cambrai was fought in November.

Moreover, as the French military commentator, Charles Morice, observes today, "Between the fortress war of Verdun and the Hindenburg Line, and the fortress war type of the Maginot Line there is the difference of an epoch." Therefore any operation against the Maginot Line would presumably require more time for development than operations against the simpler defensive works of the World War period. French military opinion follows closely the concentrations behind the German lines, hoping thereby to gain some clue as to the character of a possible German offensive.

While it is impossible to predict anything positive with certainty there is a general impression that the Netherlands is more menaced by German invasion than Switzerland. The German concentrations between Bremen and Oldenburg are considered particularly formidable, while no very large German forces are apparently massed in the immediate vicinity of the Swiss border.

Moreover, invasion of the Netherlands would offer a more varied strategic temptation than an attack on Switzerland which would only represent an effort to turn the right flank of the Maginot Line. A swift movement through the southern Dutch Province of Limburg was part of the original Schlieffen plan which Germany did not execute in the World War. This would make possible by a movement along a short stretch of the Belgian coast an invasion of extreme northeastern France.

If the German command does not propose to launch a big offensive against France, occupation of the Netherlands might facilitate submarine warfare and mass bombing operations against England, which German propaganda represents as the main enemy.

It is also quite conceivable that Germany may imitate the French and British waiting game during the winter except for submarine and air activity against England, abstaining from any violations of neutrality, developing commercial relations with Russia, hoping that French and British resolution will be undermined so that the peace offensive can be resumed more hopefully in the spring.

Comparison of Neutrals

It is also undoubtedly the German desire to embroil Russia and the Allies, and a serious cause of friction may arise if the rumor is verified that Geramny will transfer all or part of its merchant fleet —approximately 4,500,000 tons—to Russia, obviously for the purpose of evading the blockade.

The Soviet protest against the British contraband regulations on Oct. 25, may be significant in this connection, and the Soviet action as regards the City of Flint is considered here as an indication that the Soviet Union will give maximum economic as distinguished from military support to Germany.

Heroism Honored

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—France published today the first list of its soldiers awarded Croix de Guerre medals and Legion of Honor decorations for "remarkable heroism and great coolness" in the present war with Germany.

Twenty soldiers were decorated, of whom 15 were seriously wounded. Ten of these received both honors.

The citations disclosed that German mines took the greatest toll among the 15 wounded. Lieut. Col. Justin Louis Magnin headed the list for his conquest of an important German post in the Saarland woods. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Experts Doubt Hitler Drive on Neutrals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1—Although prepared for any eventuality with a defense system based entirely on the possibility of an attack from the east, Netherlands military experts here consider it utterly unlikely that Germany will invade the Netherlands for the purpose of establishing air bomber and U-boat bases, despite persistent reports of Reich troops massed near Dutch frontiers.

Establishment of such air and naval bases would only be possible after complete defeat of the Netherlands, it is pointed out. It is held improbable in the present stage of the war that Germany would risk violation of Netherlands neutrality with the necessary separation of at least a million men from its main forces for this campaign merely for problematic advantage of saving a half-hour flight for German bombers. Moreover, experts point out that it is possible for German aircraft to cross Netherlands territory unidentified at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

Secondly, the advantage of U-boat bases at the mouth of the Rhine instead of the present location somewhat north of Wilhelmshafen is relatively small and would not appear to justify a campaign against the Netherlands. What would happen at a later stage if Germany were in an emergency situation is uncertain.

Belgium Firm on Neutrality

However, should Germany invade the Netherlands it is held to be unlikely that the Netherlands would ask and obtain Belgium's assistance. Repeated Belgian declarations of neutrality and Belgium's freedom from alliances after the Netherlands pattern point to a refusal of such help if asked.

The Netherlands could not blame Belgium because in 1914 the Netherlands remained a spectator when Germany overran Belgium.

Therefore it would be Britain's part to come to the assistance of the Netherlands with aircraft and naval units which is logical observers claim because the ultimate aim of German attack would be England.

Speculative theories abroad which visualize immediate success for invaders of the Netherlands are based on ignorance of the real soil conditions of the country. Places which cannot be inundated are not "dry and sandy" as some observers believe, but chiefly sodden soft peat ground. The defensive value of the inundated areas, behind which the Netherlands armies would concentrate, is that the land has been transformed into a mixture of water and mud impenetrable for tanks, armored cars, artillery and men, also because any cover is lacking. A severe frost might, to a certain extent only help the invaders, although the girdle of the big rivers would still remain intact. But such a frost, it is pointed out, rarely occurs in the Netherlands. Still more unlikely is the possibility of Germany outflanking the Maginot Line through South Netherlands and Belgium. Such a move would call for at least 2,000,000 German soldiers to oppose the Netherlands and Belgian combined forces of 1,000,000 and the disadvantage of maintaining stretched connections.

Prepared for Eventualities

But while military experts deem it unlikely that Germany will invade the Netherlands for at least some time, preparations have gone ahead for any eventuality in that Kingdom and also in Belgium. When war broke out an order was issued calling up fresh classes of Belgian soldiers and everywhere uncertainty prevailed. Young men in shops were saying "Au Revoir" to their compainions, and waiters and desk clerks at hotels were bidding farewell to the very few guests still here, before reporting to their units.

But despite these precautionary preparations the Belgian Government has decreed neutrality, and there is a strong hope that such an attitude can be continued throughout the coming international struggle. That is the official attitude, although it is hardly reflected in conversations with the average man in Belgium. He feels that the present is only a respite, that the German move in East Europe is but a preliminary step which will be followed by action in the west. If, when that time comes, the small countries do not show a quick willingness to follow the action of Austria and Czechoslovakia, then a German force or threat of force will settle the problem quickly.

There is widespread belief that the National Socialist words can not be trusted, that whatever its promises they will not be redeemed unless they suit Germany's ends. The feeling that National Socialist terror must be settled once and for all is prevalent. It is very much influenced by the fact that Belgium, a comparatively poor country, has had to experience two general mobilizations since last August and that its tourist traffic and general business have suffered tremendously because of the crisis. Under such conditions, it is said in many quarters that the financial strain is as much as the country can bear.

Conditions Compared

Mobilization in the Netherlands has also been carried out with as much thoroughness but less apparent worry than in Belgium. This is due not only to the difference in Netherlands and Belgian temperaments but also to the fact that the one country has had within the living memory of so many of its inhabitants the experience of four years of German occupation whereas the other only had to keep a standing army during that period and certainly benefitted materially from the war of 1914 to 1918.

But now both Belgium and the Netherlands have armed for their own defense for they feel that the triumph of National Socialist Germany would mean the end of the liberty of all small states in Europe, that the British and French are fighting for principles which are fundamental to the very existence of freedom of individual thought and impartial justice.

400 Hungarians In Rumanian Jails As Revolutionaries

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1 (AP)—Four hundred Hungarian residents of Rumania were reported under arrest in the Cluj region today for planning a revolt against the Government.

Local authorities, who started the round-up of the suspected plotters 10 days ago, said they had been collecting arms and a war fund for an alleged revolutionary uprising in the event of a Hungarian attempt to regain Transylvania from Rumania.

The arrests of the Hungarians followed the weekend disclosure of the seizure of 44 members of the outlawed Nazi-inclined Iron Guard who were accused of plotting to assassinate Minister of Public Order General Gabriel Marinescu.

The Iron Guardists were arrested at Ploesti, in the heart of the Rumanian Oil fields.

Co-operative Formed By Carrot Raisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Organization of the California Carrot Distributors, a co-operative non-profit association for the equitable distribution and sales of carrots shipped by its members, is under way here, E. M. Seifert, executive of the group, announced.

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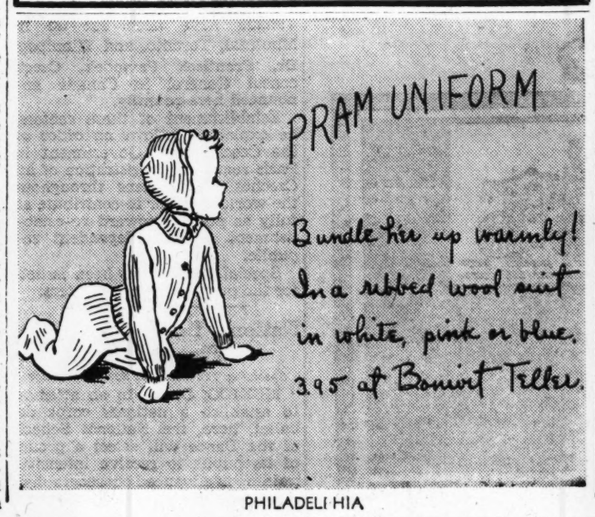

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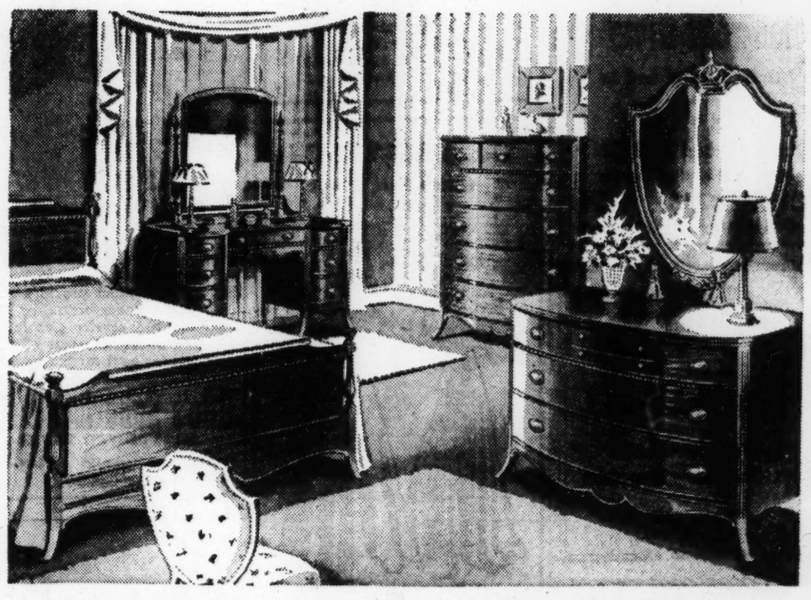
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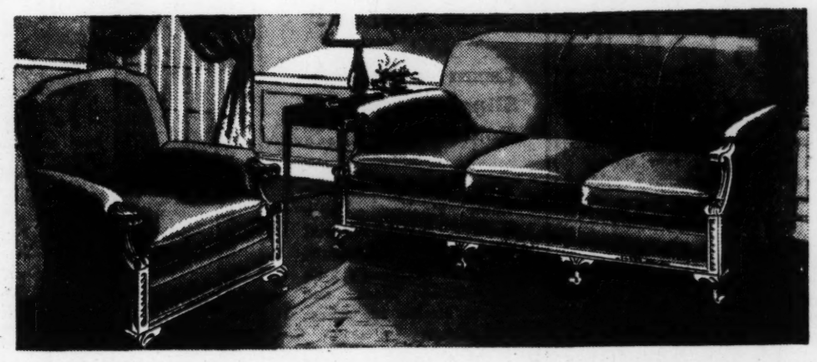
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Washington Sideglances

Cantor puts some starch in flag waving — Early's the word—Gates can swing two ways, even White House gates—Kink put in U. S. move to take link out of sausage rights—Busy squirrels.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Long May It Wave! Eddie Cantor was in town this week appearing at a local theater and being the arch supporter of democracy that he is, wangled a brief interview with President Roosevelt. Later, he told a church audience that he didn't object to being depicted as a professional flag waver. "If I had my way," he said, "I'd give our flag a permanent wave."

Boos: A columnist for the Baltimore Sun evolved the best lesson out of Presidential Secretary "Steve" Early's rebuke to Secretary Wallace for ill-timing his Roosevelt-for-a-third-term declaration last week.

"Wallace gets the Early bird" was the way he paraphrased an old maxim.

Still No Answer: The President backed up his Secretary in his statement that third term talk is not news now. So one correspondent tried the joking method of getting a hint as to the President's plans. He called the Chief Executive's attention to a columnist's jingle on John N. Garner. "He's riding high and he's riding straight. He's heading for the White House gate."

"What I want to know, Mr. President," said the reporter, "is in what direction he's riding toward the White House gate?"

There was no answer from Mr. Roosevelt, though he laughed broadly along with the correspondents.

Inalienable Right: Because one of its select group of customers is cartoonist "Ding" Darling, the Big Link, No Kink, Pure Pork, Old Fashioned Pennsylvania Dutch, Hickory-Smoke Sausage Company, of Three Rivers, Mich., has escaped the toils of Federal meat inspection laws that threatened for a while to close it down. President of the Big Link, No Kink, etc. Company is Chet Shafer whose other job is being Grand Diapason of the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers.

When Mr. Darling heard the Government was threatening to deprive him of his favorite breakfast dish, for which he of his own accord pays $1.50 a pound, he rose up in individual rebellion.

"When the Government cuts off epicures from their supply of hickory-smoked sausage it interferes with one of the sacred rights of American citizens," "Ding" wrote to the Department. Wars have been fought and thrones toppled over issues of much less consequence."

Faced with such strong language, the Department immediately receded and agreed that Mr. Shafer's product need not be classed as commercial.

In High Places: Being the President's own peanut vendor has its disadvantages. True, "Steve" Vasilakos gets a lot of free advertising because of the special permisison he has to keep his cart along side of the White House.

But White House squirrels aren't as well behaved as they might be. Perhaps their high position goes to their heads. At any rate, the other day we saw one leap from the White House yard to the cart when Steve's back was turned and neatly get away with a peanut without offering to pay a cent. All, we gathered, on account of a dearth of tourists now that the White House has been closed by a war scare.

Hideaway: Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt is being so careful to avoid charges of political activity in his big new position as head over all the Nation's relief, that reporters have a difficult time to find him. He is housed far from the center of official activity, in a building down by the Lincoln Memorial that not one reporter in 100 even knew existed. Thus far, he has refused even to have a publicity man of his own, though each of the agencies he presides over has a whole staff which would be glad to be promoted to serve the chief.

They Select Murals for Post Offices

Federal Works Agency Photo

Jury in 48-State Mural Competition Confers With "Judge"

After selecting the winners of the 48-State Mural Competition, the largest ever held in this country, recently concluded by the Federal Works Agency, the jury compares notes with Edward Bruce, Chief of the Section of Fine Arts. Left to right: Maurice Sterne, jury chairman, of San Francisco; Henry Varnum Poor, New York City; Edgar Miller of Chicago; Olin Downs, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Edward Bruce, Chief; and E. B. Rowan, Assistant Chief of the Section of Fine Arts.

Mural Painters of Nation Compete for U. S. Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Uncle Sam wants the country to know that the array of murals being painted on the walls of post offices and other public buildings from coast to coast are not the work of amateurs on relief but of the best up and coming American artists.

That was the motive behind the 48-state competition, recently conducted by the Fine Arts Section of the Federal Works Agency from which 74 prize winners and runners-up have just been selected out of more than 1470 designs by a jury of four distinguished artists: Maurice Sterne, Chairman, Henry Varnum Poor, Edgar Miller and Olin Downs.

The competition, Mr. Sterne feels, made an important contribution to American mural art. "There is a definite break from the conventional obvious mural tradition," he declares. "Equally encouraging is the fact that almost no influence was noted in this competition of the over-sophisticated approach imported from abroad."

The pictures contain many scenes from American life.

The 48 winners will share in more than $38,000 to be paid them for painting their murals on the walls of a new post office in every state. Most of the artists do not live in the states where they will paint.

Seymour Fogel, of New York City, former assistant to Diego Rivera, has been chosen, for instance, to decorate the Safford, Arizona, Post Office, while Barse Miller, of La Canada, Calif., will put paint for the Post Office at Island Pond, Vermont. Artists were free to submit designs for buildings in any state.

Runners-up who received honorable mention are eligible for commissions to paint murals for new Federal buildings not yet completed.

Five days of intensive effort were required before final decisions were reached by the jury. Names of the artists were kept in sealed envelopes until the selections were completed. All entries were painted in full color on a scale of three inches to a foot of mural space.

Substantial improvement in the standard of work submitted compared with that when he first became associated with the Fine Arts section two and a half years ago was noted by Mr. Downs.

The prize-winning work will be exhibited in a special show at the Corcoran Art Gallery here beginning Nov. 2.

Jews of Vienna Banished to 'Polish Ghetto'

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—At least 4,000 Jews have left Vienna in the last two weeks for a Jewish reservation in former Polish territory and local authorities have told the Jewish community there that Vienna must be "Jew free" by March 1, 1940.

At a time when Germans from Estonia and Latvia were moving "home into the Reich" several thousand Jews of Vienna and Mährisch-Ostrau as well were given three days to "depart from the Reich."

They were ordered to move and settle somewhere near the new western frontier of Soviet Russia between the San and Vistula Rivers in former Polish territory with Lublin as the center.

The first contingent of 2,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50 left Vienna Oct. 18. They were followed Oct. 27 by 2,000 more, mostly men, but also many women and children over 16. The first contingent of an undisclosed number left Mährisch-Ostrau early last week and a second contingent, all women, Oct. 25.

Fear was expressed among Jews in Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Breslau and other cities that they might be the next to be ordered to leave for the reservation.

The Vienna Jews had to abandon their homes and turn the keys over to the Jewish community. They were permitted to take 110 pounds of luggage and 300 marks (about $120) worth of tools and machinery "if not too bulky and in so far as there was room for them."

The deportees were advised further to take non-perishable food, and as far as possible, a stipulated list of warm wearing apparel, household necessities and tools.

Instructions to the Jews of Mährisch-Ostrau were much like those to the Viennese. Instructions for the second contingent directed all single women between 17 and 55 to get ready for transport, likewise all women whose husbands left in the first transport some days previously.

The instructions also specified that an "Aryan" woman married to a Jew could accompany her husband into Poland, but would lose all claims to consideration as an "Aryan" by so doing.

Jewish women married to "Aryans" are not obliged to leave the Reich, but those who have divorced "Aryans" or who are widows must go to "the Polish ghetto."

Property of those departing for Poland will be turned over to Jewish communities for administration, it was said, but final disposition of Jewish real property and other holdings remains unclear.

King Describes Canada's War Role

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (CP)—Concentration of the Empire's basic air training in this Dominion "may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a radiocast address last night.

Describing the increased responsibilities of Canada for coastal defence as compared with the World War, the Prime Minister prophesied Canadian shipyards "will soon be working to capacity."

With "the organization of Canada's war effort" as his theme, in the second of a series of two addresses over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's National network, the Prime Minister spoke of the negotiations now progressing for training in Canada of thousands of airmen for the forces of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

He gave a swift review of Canada's program from the outbreak of war to the present in an effort to "afford some idea of what is involved in changing a Nation's economy from a peace time to a war time basis."

Dividing the Dominion's responsibility for prosecution of the war into two phases — military and economic — the Prime Minister said the latter would be of tremendous importance, if less spectacular.

As a result these two branches of the service were being speedily augmented and had already performed valuable service in convoy and patrol work on the Atlantic coast.

"Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be working to capacity," the Prime Minister said. He added that protection of the Newfoundland coast and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—"no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own"—was being carried out with fully armed regular and auxiliary fighting ships.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the people of Quebec who, in a general election last Wednesday, gave overwhelming support to the Liberal Party and to the war policies of the Federal Government.

The Prime Minister warned against the mistake of applying the same considerations to the present war as to the first great war. Since the last struggle there had been a complete change in the technique of warfare, he pointed out, and only great sacrifice of men and money would result if the efforts then effective were relied upon now.

In the first great war Canada's western coast was protected by Japan which was an ally, and Russia was also an ally. Now defense of the Pacific coast is Canada's responsibility. Similarly the defense of the Atlantic coast has assumed more serious proportions.

"We must be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war in defense of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie King said Canada's contribution to economic warfare "may easily prove to be most important of all." He stressed the importance of mobilizing Canada's resources so that the utmost assistance may be given in food and war material.

The Prime Minister stressed the importance, sometimes overlooked by the ordinary citizen, of a constant flow of the material necessities of war.

"In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time and in the right place it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized," the Prime Minister said.

"The economic forces of the Country require to be mobilized just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed in the main only by the National Government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities as well as business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds."

Canada Aids Foreign Capital

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (AP)—Foreign investment in Canada by non-residents for new construction or development undertakings may be exempt, when liquidated, from restrictions on export of Canadian dollars under regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, it was announced last night.

This would apply to money invested in Canada since last Sept. 15 when the Board started operations and the permit to export will apply only to the original amount invested.

The Board also issued a reminder that foreign exchange will continue to be sold for the remittance of current income arising in Canada for account of a non-resident, except profits in the nature of capital appreciation.

While it is not guaranteed that foreign exchange will be provided at any time in connection with new investments by non-residents, it will be the policy to meet applications when certain conditions exist.

These require that investments in Canada since the control was established must have been through an authorized dealer in foreign exchange and must have been for an entirely new undertaking such as construction or extension of plant or development of mineral resources, so as to create new capital investment.

When such investments are liquidated foreign exchange may be sold for export up to the amount of the original investment.

Alaska and the Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Since the possibility of sending refugees to Alaska moved out of the "talk" stage into the realm of the "probable" during the last five months, Alaskans have begun to become apprehensive lest suddenly there be dumped on this vast northern country an unwieldy, unprepared group of unfortunates.

Several Alaskans have gone to Washington, and others have written urging caution along at least two lines, and making one strong recommendation.

* * *

Caution No. 1

Caution No. 1 is: That sociologists, businessmen, politicians, and racial organizations picking refugees to settle in Alaska be certain those chosen are capable of doing the work which must be done in a new land.

Men who have had experience with refugees point out that seldom do they take up new livelihoods such as farming, fishing, homesteading, but instead gravitate to their former businesses of shopkeeping, crafts, and the professions.

Alaskans assert there are enough professional people and shopkeepers to care for the Territory even with an increased population. Alaska needs chosen farmers, for proven farming areas near ready markets; day laborers for future pulp mills and the like—a planned, but not a regimented, population.

* * *

Caution No. 2

Caution No. 2: Take plenty of time and care to decide whether or not Alaska is "the place" for transplanting of refugees, in fairness to the refugees themselves.

The recommendation: That President Roosevelt, in conjunction with the other Cabinet members under whose administration Alaska comes, arrange for organization of a planning agency to study, report on, and finally to administer—in conjunction with Alaska's Governor—a regional (area-by-area) plan for the Territory.

The agency would contain chiefs of the Alaska bureaus, as well as Army, Navy and Labor Department officers and would be supplemented by a specialized staff of experienced men and women. The refugee study would be but one of their tasks. If this agency after deliberation recommended bringing refugees to Alaska, Alaskans generally are agreed that as long as the agency would administer and plan for them, such a colony would be feasible.

What Alaskans want to be sure of—and the refugees as well—is that a minute study be made of "where, when, and how", such a population move could be made with assurance that it will become self-supporting.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Canadian Authors To Ask Why a Tax On Book Royalties

OTTAWA (CP)—The Council of the Canadian Authors Association, meeting here Oct. 28 decided to survey the royalties situation and later make representations to Government authorities.

It was pointed out that royalties on books written by Canadian authors are regarded by the Government as unearned income and taxed accordingly. Members of the Council indicated that Canadian authors are wondering how this conclusion is arrived at, since writing a book entails time and labor and when sold on a royalty basis there is no down payment.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Madge Macbeth, National President, approved a proposal to admit young Canadian writers to the Association as junior affiliates to encourage and aid them in making contributions to Canadian literature.

Council members said it was hoped to open new branches of the Association next year at Charlottetown and Saint John.

The Council noted with approval that the Australian Government made a grant early this year for encouragement of creative arts, and the suggestion was made at the meeting that the Canadian Government be approached at a suitable time and asked to consider a similar grant.

Canadian Women Organize to Send Food to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A Canadian Overseas Food Association, under the patronage of Mrs. Albert Matthews, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was organized here recently to gather and send food supplies overseas to hospitals, trenches and evacuated British women and children. A central office has been opened in Toronto, under the presidency of Mrs. Healey Willan.

The organization, formed by a group of volunteers, hopes to win co-operation of service clubs, women's organizations, manufacturers and individuals willing to help.

Food for British women and children will be sent directly to the mayors of towns and cities to which they have been evacuated. Other supplies will be made available to Mrs. Vincent Massey's Canada House Fund in London and still others to hospitals in England, France and to the Canadian Red Cross.

Register Czechs For New Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Registration centers for Czech citizens living in Canada have been set up in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, Dr. Frantisek Pavladek, Czech consul General in Canada announced here recently.

Establishment of these centers, he explained follows an order of the Czechoslovak Government in Paris requesting registration of all Czechoslovak citizens throughout the world in order to contribute as fully as possible toward re-establishment of an independent republic.

Special forms have been issued for the purpose at these centers.

National Ballet Corps Planned for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In an attempt to establish a national corps de ballet, here, the National School of the Dance will select a group of its pupils to receive intensive training in advanced choreography, preparatory to actual formation of the corps.

Transcontinental Radio to Include Elliott Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Formation of the Transcontinental Broadcasting System, with Elliott Roosevelt as a Director, was announced today from its New York offices.

Besides Mr. Roosevelt, the Board of Directors includes J. H. Brennan of Pittsburgh, Clarence Crosby and John Roberts of St. Louis, Lester Cox, Tom Evans and Jack Stewart of Kansas City, and John T. Adams of Fort Worth, Texas, formerly of New York City.

The chain, the announcement said, expected to get under way in 45 days as an outgrowth of Mr. Roosevelt's Texas network. Further details of organization have not been completed.

Stations to compose the chain were not disclosed pending a meeting in Chicago this week, but it was said they probably would number a hundred, with programs originating from New York, Chicago, and Hollywood.

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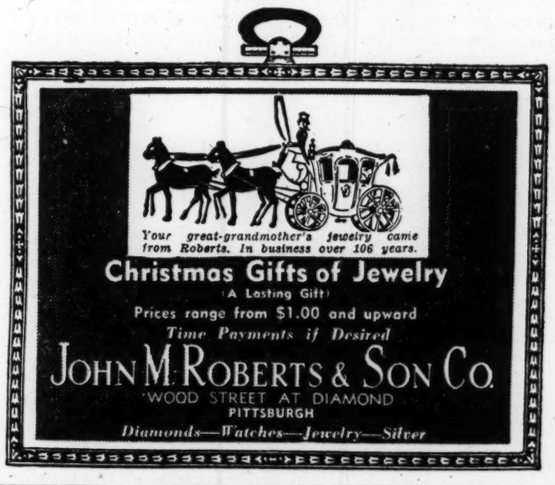
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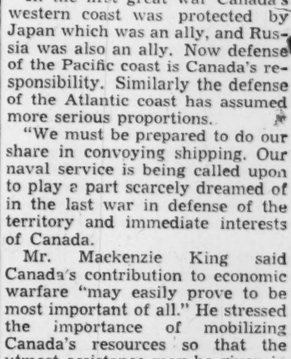
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sturdy Materials, Faultlessly Cut—Suit the Child

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Simple Lines Put the Emphasis On Charming Young Faces

While Good Tailoring Accents Small Lithe Figure. Styles Take Note of Children's Preferences

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

No one knows quite so well as the English tailor how to make children look as smart as their elders and yet as clean-cut and simple as children should. The outer garments illustrated on this page make the point clear. They were designed by Rowe of Gosport, royal tailor for many generations and maker of coats and suits for the children of the English aristocracy. The firm is renowned for the beautiful tweeds it employs and for its faultless tailoring. The effectiveness of this approach to childhood can teach us a great deal and even stimulate us to ask whether simplicity is not more truly interpretative than elaborations which put the emphasis on prettiness, often held to be the quality most expressive of small girls and even boys.

Children are inordinately active and are best served by sturdy materials faultlessly fashioned. This is the practical aspect of the matter, but it is aesthetically confirmed by the fact that children are so straight and lithe, so fresh in color and wear such shining halos of hair that they need no disguising lines, no artificial heightening of their natural appearance.

All-Purpose Coats

Excellent all-occasion coats are available in chincilla-cloth, a material which has been condemned to unjust obscurity for several seasons by fickle fashion. Such coats are warm and durable and may be had in smartly tailored silhouettes appropriate to casual wear and in good tones of dark colors. Water-repellent fleece is an excellent choice for children who walk to school, rain or shine, and alcuna is also a favored fabric. An excellent feature of certain models is zippered pockets, which, if closed, preserve from loss mittens, handkerchiefs and scarfs, when coats are thrown about in child fashion.

Slide fasteners are particularly valuable on snow suits for they close the garment tightly against dampness and make it easy to slip on and off. Reinforcement patches on the knees are much seen this year and to mothers they have the aspect of beauty spots, however their appearance may affect disinterested observers. Button-on and zipper-on parka hoods are also valuable, for, unlike hats, they stay on and, moreover, they close the gap above the suit collar, into which snowballs can readily enter and weep their lives away.

A new and very practical garment is given the name of kumfortites. These begin like tights and terminate like hose, completely covering the legs and feet and wearing a seam up the back to perfect the illusion of being only stockings. They are made of 70 per cent wool jersey and are very useful for sports, although available only in sizes from 10 to 16. Warmth and style may be increased by wool anklets.

For Special Occasions

Coats for dancing school, parties and occasions which include the presence of critical adult relatives, are most often cut on princess lines and are made of soft woolens and novelty fabrics. Fur collars and plastrons, very often of beaver, trim them. This fur tones attractively with all colors, and coats in the formal category are developed in quite a range of tones—pink, duty rose, tan, gold, teal, other off-shades of blue, wine, brown and green.

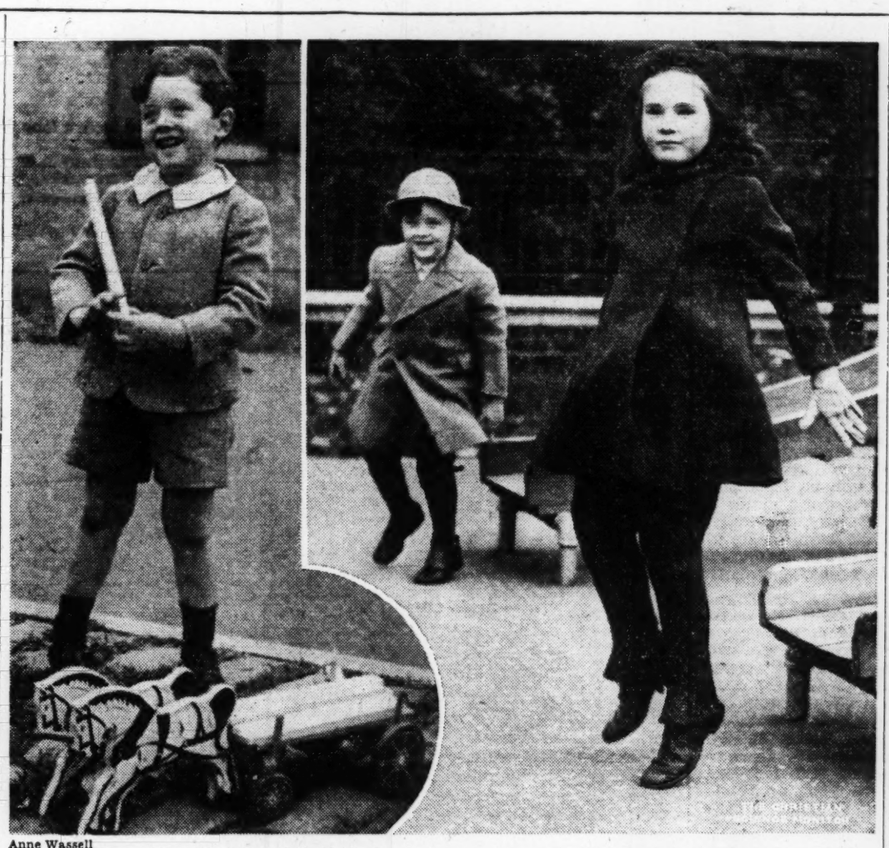
Dresses are designed specially to assemble with them by repeating some feature of the trim or translating such details as seaming, tucks or smocking into the tenderer material of the frock. When special-occasion costumes come under consideration it seems necessary to step down from the austere platform from which we have preached the doctrine of simplicity and to permit the youngsters the kind of excitement they love—styles imitative of those worn by their elders.

Pleases Little Girls

Manufacturers are well aware of the pleasure small girls take in designs that imitate those in which débutante sisters pursue their romantic careers, and they scale down to children's sizes grown-up silhouettes. Consequently we find school neophytes wearing dresses whose waistlines appear to be nipped-in, whose midriffs are elongated and flattened, and whose skirts sway with the rhythms popular on the formal dance floor. To achieve the effect of tapering waists, yokes are featured, giving shoulder breadth, while pleats, bands, appliqués and rows of buttons are so placed as to draw on the bodice the slimming figure, V. Tops cut like pointed basques are another method of slicing the waistline and copying the appearance of adult dresses.

Crepes, sheer woolens, wool-and-rayon mixtures, taffeta, velvet and velveteen are approved fabrics for important frocks and deep, rich colors are as numerous as pastels.

Children love trick dresses, and although these belong more properly to school types, the fact that the match-or-mix idea is so appealing, and that a skirt which can be worn with the back in the front or the inside out becomes irresistible, influences the design even of occasion frocks, after the age of 10 years. Jacket styles are very popular largely on this account.



Anne Wassell

Left—Eton suit of herringbone tweed, with lined jacket and pants. Worn with a broadcloth shirt, collar out. Available in brown or gray. Exclusive in America, Lord and Taylor. Center—Tweed coat in green or blue with hat to match. Called the Bembridge. Leggings matching or in leather. Right—Girl's tweed coat called the Egerton, double-breasted with raised stitching down the front, and flared skirt. All by Rowe of Gosport. Lord and Taylor.

Through the Editor's Window

Bachelor Maids Who Build Their Own Homes

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So few unmarried women go out and build their own homes that when one does it is still news, still a cause for wonder, and often for adverse criticism. Nan Wright found this true when she built a postage-stamp of a house in a Texas town. Writing about it in the current issue of Better Homes and Gardens, she speaks of the people who were shocked when she set out to take such a step; and also of the people who have visited the place in droves because they admired it, wanted a wee house, or, if unmarried, wished they dared do the same themselves.

Business women in our time have broken down many of the traditional notions that they cannot go out and do things alone. More of them are building homes of their own now than even a few years ago. I know of more than one working mother left with a child to support, who has done this; but even more "revolutionary" is the unmarried woman who has done so, and I personally know several of these. When it really seems a right move to take this step, the "bachelor maid" does a real service to womankind in proving home building a normal, sensible solution of her home problem.

* * *

Nan Wright adapted a Better Homes house plan to her bachelor needs. A "wee hoose" it is—white frame cottage style with a white picket fence and a blue door. Downstairs is a living room and kitchen and dinette, with a garage connected by a roofed areaway. Upstairs is one large bedroom, a closet, and bath. The lot is small, so not difficult to take care of. Neighbors are all around her. And after a busy day as a private secretary, how she loves coming into her own little home, where she can "keep house" as many a woman loves to do!

People now accept without question the idea that a bachelor girl may live safely in an apartment or studio in a large building, but many consider her unsafe and un-looked-after in a house of her own building. In point of fact, neighbors are often more neighborly on a residential street or in a small town than in a large city apartment. I myself lived for many years alone in an apartment, and knew as friends only one family in the building; and when in spite of some shaking of heads I built a little house in a suburban town and lived in it (for the first few years there alone, too, with two dogs) I came to know all my neighbors rather well. We need to free the bachelor girl from the limiting thought that she cannot go out, if it seems right to her, and build or buy a house of her own.

* * *

Those women who as the years go by remain for one reason or another unmarried are as good financial risks as most men with families. Sometimes better. Therefore they can carry as well a co-operative bank mortgage or other financing scheme. They are likely to be careful managers of money. Aside from this, statistics indicate that many unmarried older women have some dependent, and a home of their own may therefore be for them as economical a way of investing as for a man with a wife and children. Furthermore, building a house is an experience that makes for growth, and there is no reason why only married couples should have this experience.

Of course not all unmarried women who yearn toward homemaking should go out and build. There are all sorts of ways in which to express a home. It can be done best by some women in a room with hotel conveniences. Many women find a communal life more homelike and therefore should live in a club. Others prefer apartment life, where certain services are easy to get.

* * *

The one who desires most of all to express her homemaking through living in a little home of her own must be willing to meet the problems of the separate house. It is one thing to want a "darling little house with a garden," and another to be willing to work for it year in and year out while living there. For unless one can afford a housekeeper and a gardener, full time, there are plenty of things one must do oneself. I always ask women if they are willing in an emergency to cut the grass, shovel snow, or renew the washers in the kitchen faucets. After all, any home-owner should be able to be, at a pinch, his own handyman. Sometimes when most needed, hired ones are missing.

But if an unmarried woman has the kind of courage a home of her own takes, and other considerations seem right, she ought not to let the "But-what-ifs" of her friends keep her from going ahead. It is just another milestone in her progress. And the world needs her proof that an unmarried woman is not as a "spinster" a creature set apart; but has every right to express a full, normal life, among friends and neighbors in an attractive and satisfying house of her own.

A Wednesday Column

Not a Badge Nor an Official Uniform Among Them

Yet These Everyday Women of the Home Front in Great Britain Are Also 'in Active Service' in Quiet Ways

Women of Europe

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This evening, as I drew my dark curtains, mounting a chair to fix them at the top so that an Air Raid Warden should not later call me to order for showing a chink of light, it struck me how great a change has come over the lives of even the most humdrum and ordinary of us during the past few weeks.

When people think about war, it is generally the noise and clash of it they think about. Looking at it from a distance, they are horrified by pictures of bombardment, revolted by stories of refugees in flight before advancing armies, dim eyed sometimes at tales of heroism. But war is not entirely like that. The greater part of war, the long continued process of war, is fought in silence and unheroically on the Home Front, and fought largely by women.

Quiet Good Sense

Lately I have been watching our own women of the Home Front, seeing them accept restrictions, forgo comforts, adapt themselves, regiment themselves, and all with a show of quiet good sense.

True enough, most of the demands made upon them have been in the nature of compulsion. For instance, the fact that the Income Tax they have to pay now stands at seven shillings in the pound, and will stand at seven-and-sixpence before long, admits of no argument. There is no argument either about supplies of electricity and gas which are reduced to seventy-five per cent of the normal consumption. No argument about the petrol ration and the sudden and complete cessation of joy-riding. Nor about places of amusement which, being for the most part closed, curtail the possibility of entertainment. Nor about pitch dark streets which make movement at night rather more than a difficulty.

Compulsion or no compulsion, however, the women of the Home Front are facing conditions gallantly. There has been no grumbling—I have heard none—about crowded shops which have to be entered through screened doorways and piles of sandbags, and which develop a habit of closing altogether in the middle of the day. No grumbling that, at intervals, stocks run through a temporary shortage, while prices rise. Women have just gone right on without complaint, making a joke of the new difficult conditions.

All over Great Britain, on railway stations and in stores, is displayed a notice printed in white upon a scarlet ground. This notice bears a crown, and under the crown the words:

"Your courage,
Your cheerfulness,
Your resolution
Will bring us victory."

The women of the Home Front are moulding themselves on such lines.

To many of them has been offered the chance of direct action. That, of course, has been a relief. Thirty thousand or more have enlisted in the Navy, Army, or Air Force. Their khaki and blue uniforms are familiar in the streets and they are busy in the offices, canteens, and garages of the three fighting services carrying on work which hitherto was done by men who are now needed on active service. And working in close connection with them are the women of the regular nursing services with their assistants—members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment and of the Civil Nursing Reserve, 100,000 or more volunteers, each in her own job.

The Great Land Army

There are, too, the women of the great Land Army, more than 14,000 of them in their boyish tunics and breeches, who have pledged themselves to go hither and thither to orchard, or field, or dairy, turning their hands to tractor-driving or butter-making, schooling themselves to rise in the dark of early mornings to face winter winds which sweep over acres of their own ploughing.

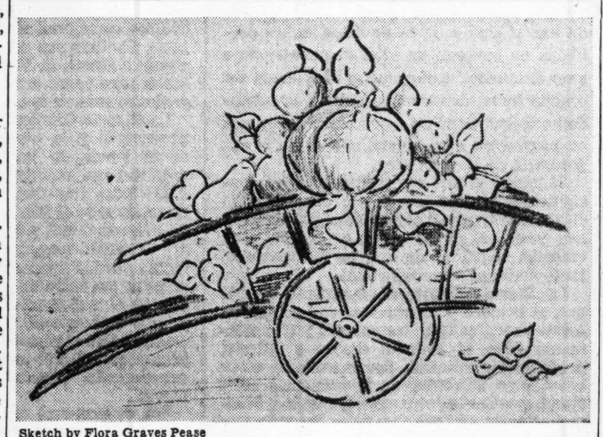
There are the thousands of women who have offered wholetime work to the Auxiliary Fire Service. The thousands who have duties to perform in connection with the Air Raid Precautions. The tens of thousands who, in one capacity and another, have pledged time and energy to the Women's Voluntary Services, that vast organization which has been so largely instrumental in carrying through the evacuation of children from the towns to the country, and which is now engaged among other things in helping to keep them there.

Direct action, the possession of a uniform or at least of a badge, the driving of a car carrying some label which indicates officially approved usefulness—all such things help. Many thousands of women are being helped by them.

But there are others, the ordinary rank and file of the Home Front, who are doing, and can do, nothing spectacular at all. Women who form that rather inarticulate mass which merely helps, without honor, to carry on the civil life of the nation. As I pulled my dark curtains tonight, I thought a good deal about these women. It occurred to me how silently the women of the towns are bearing the parting with their children. More than 1,000,000 children have already gone. A further 35,000 are yet to go. I thought too of the real heroism of the women of the countryside who, all too often untrained and unprepared, have taken these children into their homes.

Great Britain has a vast army of ordinary, everyday women who serve the Home Front. By their "courage, cheerfulness, resolution" helping to see things through. These women are in no way conspicuous. Nobody pays any particular attention to them. Among them all they do not possess so much as a badge. Yet I believe that they are well aware of the job they have to do. I fancy that the ununiformed women of Great Britain are going to play a part that may well have lasting effects upon the affairs of Europe.

"Women of Europe" runs the first Wednesday of each month.



Sketch by Flora Graves Pease

For your Thanksgiving centerpiece, why not a quaint little haycart like this? Perhaps the man of your family will make you one. Painted blue and filled with colorful gourds, it is a charming decoration.

Look! A Hay Cart!

Quaint Centerpiece for Your Thanksgiving Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL EYES FRONT! Yes, it is . . . a hay cart, for all the world like the one down on grandfather's farm. Only this one is scaled down to table centerpiece size. It was made by the member of the family who calls himself the jack-knife carpenter. A quiet foray to the secondhand man's in search of a pair of wheels is recommended, and if you find a pair in the first shop you visit, you're fortunate. However, if the search leads farther afield, that only adds to the pleasure of prowling.

If the discovery is that the only wheels to be found are metal, and rubber tired at that, don't be discouraged, use "rounds" of wood cut out with a jig saw . . . they'll look quite primitive. If you're insistent on the other type, they can be managed in the home workshop. It isn't a half hour job, the hub and spokes can be turned out on a lathe, the rim is made from a strip of wood which has been soaked in hot water to make it pliant, then bent in a circle. Strips of lead make rims that look as though they had just come from the village blacksmith's shop.

We affirm that after one has made a pair of wheels by hand, he'll appreciate the craftsmanship that went into old-time wagons.

Paint the cart old wagon blue, and rub it off in spots where it would logically be worn off.

Filling the cart is where the fun comes in. The important thing is to keep the "fillin's" in scale, so we suggest the smallest gourds obtainable; they become squashes and pumpkins, of course. Diminutive potatoes (we usually find at least a few in every peck we buy, and on this occasion it's a matter of rejoicing), small onions with golden brown skins, crab apples, some tiny ears of the new midget corn, and a few wisps of hay (dried grass clippings) to give it atmosphere.

For an added element of fun, try making a merry looking driver, an odd-shaped potato forming the head and body, a walnut shell for the hat, carrot arms and legs, brazil nut feet, currant eyes, and a cranberry nose. We promise you laughs a-plenty!

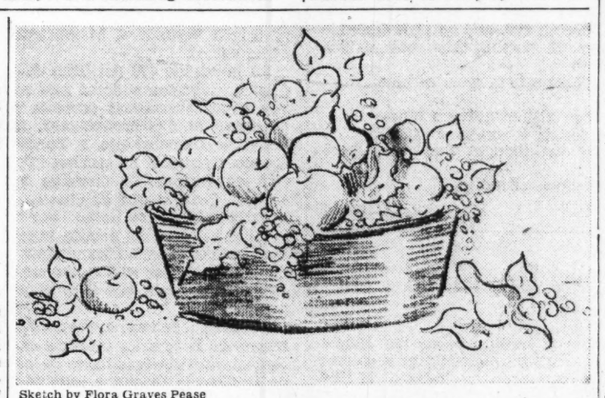
Flora Graves Pease

Ham and Apples

Vary the time-honored custom of serving applesauce with roast pork by covering baked ham and ham steak with sliced apple. It's a delicious combination.

1-pound slice of ham
4 red apples, sliced
2 tablespoons prepared mustard
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup cider vinegar
½ teaspoon powdered cloves
½ cup water.

The ham should be cut two-thirds of an inch thick and the rind taken off. Place the ham in a shallow pan and spread with mustard and cloves. Slice the apples, without peeling, into half-inch pieces and place on top of the ham with the edges overlapping. Sprinkle with sugar and add vinegar and water. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for one hour, basting every 15 minutes. To brown the top, uncover and bake until done.



Sketch by Flora Graves Pease

An old brown Bennington pudding dish filled with the bounty of orchard and vegetable garden makes a lovely centerpiece for the Thanksgiving table.

Thanksgiving Is Coming!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Thanksgiving table! Covered with a linen damask cloth, ironed to a waxy whiteness, and set with the "best china."

Perhaps we ponder on the Thanksgiving table of early Plymouth days, wondering what the Pilgrim housewife used for a tablecloth. Probably none, simply the bare board, shining from many rubbings, and beautiful it must have been!

It might be interesting to try something different in the way of a cloth for our feast this year, something primitive, something homespun. . . . Why hadn't we thought of it before. . . . The bedspread woven by great-grandmother! We'll bring it down from the blanket chest upstairs, give it a bath in fluffy suds, and hang it on the line to dance in anticipation of its first appearance as a tablecloth.

For the center of the table, no fragile flowers in a crystal container. . . . Instead, an old brown Bennington pudding dish, filled with the bounty of orchard and vegetable garden. A wooden chopping tray might be equally effective in creating a simple, homely atmosphere, and we mean homely in the best sense of the word.

What a charming background the old "lover's knot" spread will make for quaint old blue plates, a pewter platter, and old flint glass goblets. And after the last crumb of mince pie has been devoured, it's such fun to play tunes on the old knob stem glasses, ending the feast in harmony! F. G. P.

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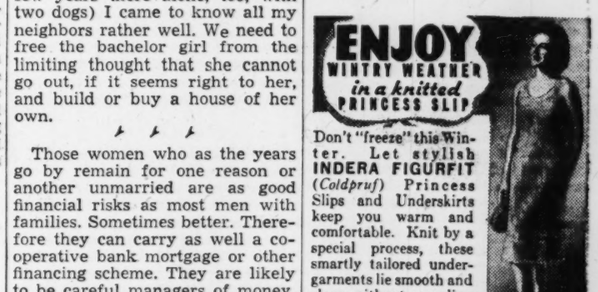

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The Home Forum

Thermostatic Skirmishes

THERE IS A small undeclared war going on in our house.

I admit that I really began it, although I had no idea of its ever going any farther than a simple act to set things right. It merely occurred to me that I could improve conditions by a little diplomacy. The definition of diplomacy, as I understand it, is doing something you want to when the other fellow isn't looking.

Therefore, when Optimus was out of the room, I took the liberty of setting the thermostat back about five degrees.

* * *

Optimus and I have lived together amicably for many years, but there is one fundamental on which we have never thought the same and probably never shall. He likes it hot, and I like it temperate. Anyone can see how difficult it is for us to adjust our discrepancy, when so plain a statement as that, if expressed by Optimus, would read: "I like it warm, and she likes it cold." So there you are. We have never agreed on even the definition of terms.

The easiest way out, I told myself, with least said and soonest mended, was just to move the thermostat back when he was not looking. This I did, and for a space enjoyed respite from the condition of one who sits in the middle of the Great American Desert on an August day, waiting for a can of gasoline to be brought. I congratulated myself that I had secured comfort without friction.

* * *

You may imagine my surprise, then, when, on returning from a short walk, I found the room again hot, and when I managed a look at the thermostat, saw that the regulating needle pointed to the old and too-familiar figure. That, I decided, was an overt act of war. If two were going to play at that game, I was going to play it ruthlessly and often. Nevertheless, I did not send any messages about it or make any proclamations; I only waited. When Optimus was out of the room, I turned the thermostat back. When I came in from even the briefest absence, I found it always moved forward again.

All this time, it must be emphatically affirmed, we were, and are, the best of friends, conversing without acrimony and bearing not the slightest ill-will—a perfect Darby and Joan.

The peculiar fact is that each of us for a long while had thought himself the only aggressor. Evidently neither one credited the other with the ingenuity or the courage to tamper with the genie of the heating-plant. Now we know each other's mettle and wonder which can hold out the longer.

* * *

The affair is still going on. At night, after Optimus seems to be safe asleep, I creep stealthily down and set the pointer back a few notches. Later, into my half-dreams enters a telltale creaking of the stairs which betokens—at least so I suspect—a reverse assault upon the poor thermostat. By day, if Optimus is caught hovering in its vicinity, he pretends to be looking at a picture on the wall; in the same situation, I make a show of chasing a bit of dust. If I look as guilty as he does, we must seem like accomplices in crime.

When we both are in clear view of the thermostat for any length of time, we have to resort to strategy: "Dearest, is that the garage door banging?"—which is really wicked of me, when he is so warm and comfortable in his easy chair. Or he says: "How about a plate of those nice cookies you said you made?" and I am vain enough to go out to the kitchen and get them.

* * *

The boldest act of aggression comes when Optimus turns up the thermostat in the presence of guests. He does it sweetly enough. With a casual, "Seems a little chilly, doesn't it?" he advances the pointer and the guests and I begin to fry. We fry in hopeless silence, of course, the guests because they are polite, and I because I can't start an argument before people, can I? Meanwhile, Optimus is stroking his little mustache and looking pleased with himself.

Whenever either of our sons is at home, there is a truce. Like their parents, one of them likes it hot and one likes it cold. When the heat-lover is with us, his father wins; when the cold-lover drops in for a few hours, I have my way. Naturally, neither of us would think for a minute of going against the wishes of our children.

* * *

Just what effect all these ups and downs are having on our thermostat, it would take someone more versed in the science of heating than I am to say. I suspect that it can't be good. Disputed ground, the innocent little device is being fought over again and again, and its final control gives our friends something about which to speculate.

We need, I suppose, some articles of agreement—or disagreement. Optimus should issue his demands and I should announce my concessions. Then he would deliver an ultimatum and so would I. Then another and another for each side, because, as everybody knows, "ultimatum" doesn't mean what the derivation of the word would seem to imply.

When we have each yielded a little, degree by degree, we may in time meet on common ground, say at 73 degrees. I sincerely hope that such a compromise will be accomplished. The queer thing, though, is that we don't seem to read the thermostat from the same angle. What looks like 73 to me looks like 70 to him.

And feels like 65, he says.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Meeting a Yankee In Patagonia

WE HAD CROSSED the border into Argentina that afternoon, from a habitable corner of Atlantic Chile, a green inviting corner, though there was no one in it then but a single shepherd, and we had missed him in passing. . . .

Those Andean ranges, that people living near them call the Cordillera, crowd the Chileans into narrow quarters further north. Down here they crowd them off the continent on the Pacific side, and in their limited Atlantic holdings shelter them somewhat, along with those two million sheep and other millions, from the wet raging fifties. The mountains are not so high by half down here as in the north, but they are formidable, and buried in snow and ice, and unexplored.

Our Ibis Pass lies some leagues clear of all this, sunk in black basalt, high and rugged. Our horses had trod on jasper and chalcedony, crossing it. The wind had howled about us in the jagged rocks and through the struts and stays of the boundary beacon. We had looked into the Argentine, over black-capped mesas and tall black thumbs and barren ridges and, well over toward the Cordillera, a deep valley, wide, wet, and desolate without a sign of a tree or a bush or of grass in it. We had had just a glimpse of the lake the sergeant spoke of—silver blue a long way off. A bleak setting, all this, for the other North American. . . .

We met him on a spur-crest, the other North American, his black neckerchief and gray pony's mane and tail blown forward. There was no mistaking the hat or the saddle. We saw no other such in all our four months' riding up that east front of the Cordillera—just an ordinary cowboy hat and stock saddle. The man sat splendidly erect. Handsome weatherbeaten face, gray mustache, horny hands, blue eyes attentive.

"Good mornin'," he said, "I hear you're from the States." "There's no doubt that you are," said we. The New England accent had persisted through thirty years of British and Spanish dialects without the hearing of a single sentence of New England's. He claimed citizenship for his father in our State, a volunteer for Lincoln from New Hampshire. He proffered us the *New Bedford Standard* when we should call on him in his bachelor quarters. — From "A Yankee in Patagonia, Edward Chace," by ROBERT and KATHERINE BARRETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Moon's White Finger

The moon shone far across the water
as something loving what it did:
as a mother covering a sleeping daughter.
And as the shoreward boatmen slid
toward homes an hour or so away,
the moon stretched forth a long white finger.
Now where the waiting housewives stay
the moonlight draws them to the bay;
the women will sit on sand and linger
till their men have spent the long, long day.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

By Courtesy of The Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH PITCHER FROM GRANADA

AFTER THE MANNER of sixteenth and seventeenth century ceramists, the potters of Granada, Spain, continue today. They work in the Fajalauza quarter of Albaicin. There they manufacture a variety of wares which are used in everyday life. Those of us who have visited Granada have had just such pitchers and basins in our rooms, and we have sat at tables laid with this attractive ware.

The decoration on the gray ground is usually a profusion of leaves, flowers, birds, or pomegranates in a flowing blue color. The name Granada is derived from the word for pomegranate, of which there was a plentiful supply in the district.

False-Indigo

Somewhere false-indigo must be a weed,
To judge by its root and its prodigal seed.
Flowers usually yield to the hand;
It's weeds that cling and fight for the land:
Clover's tenacious, and so is dock,
As mean to uproot as glacial rock;
And grass, whose creeping persistence spreads
Perennial plague in the flower-beds.

But when you pull at indigo,
Not a single root gives way below.
You straighten your back, and gaze down the lane
With a wandering eye, and go at it again;
And wonder if maybe this root strikes through
To raise in China a twin spear of blue.

Blue like these distant autumn hills—
You end by letting it run where it will,
Possessed by the thought that somewhere grow
Cerulean meadows of indigo.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Courtesy From the Country Spaniard

IT WAS, INDEED, in following the habits of the sunlight at Ronda that I had my first contact with the simplicity and courtesy of the country Spaniard, and the doors of his country opened to me, as it were, by a charming gesture. All the world loves an artist at work. For one thing, he can be placed, and his business in the country understood, when that of the tourist bewilders the simple. The reserve of the Spaniard is never surly. He requires his own personal dignity, but he will invariably allow you yours. If he knows what will please you, and you are a well-behaved person, he will of his own accord open an entrance to the interests you seek in his country.

There were certain elderly gentlemen who took their morning walk within the public alameda. It was also my habit to write there, and after observation of the habits of trees and their shadows, to go at a certain hour to the fragrant dusk of a pergola heavy with roses and lilac blooms. Here the shade remained all morning, and here I was joined by the elderly group who sat gravely exchanging the small-talk of the town.

It happened that one morning I was at work upon a poem, and the irregular appearance of the lines upon the page drew the attention of one of the gentlemen to my occupation. He observed in an undertone to one of his friends that I was a poet. The gentlemen looked around. From beneath the gentle shadow of trailing petals the Judas-trees in monarch's purple could be seen and the sunlight caressed the hollows of the Sierras. "A fit place for a poet to write!" said the gentleman with satisfaction.

"Very truly, a fit place!" agreed the others.

Every morning we exchanged our salutations, when one morning a younger man joined the group, preparing to sit upon the bench which I occupied. He was at once interrupted. "Do not sit upon that bench," prevented one of the gentlemen in an undertone; "you may disturb the rhythm." The young man glanced, raised his hat and seated himself elsewhere. He evidently considered it reasonable. And one evening when I was sitting on the edge of the gorge as the sun was going down, an elderly man in a cloak, in whom I recognized one of my morning group, seated himself near me. My back was towards the mountains. The old gentleman rose and approached me. He removed his hat and entreated me to look round. All these things happening in the heavens and a poet sitting unobservant? I rose. He waved his arm to the splendours. Poet—sunset! Sunset—poet! The introduction was made. I directed my smiles and my appreciation to the sunset and my bows to my dignified old friend. He was gratified by my appreciation and I no less by his simplicity and the charming way in which, understanding my habits and my pleasures, he had wished me to lose no moment of that which I had come to his country to seek.—From "Days in Old Spain," by GERTRUDE BONE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Powerlessness of Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW TO ELIMINATE EVIL from one's own or another's experience is a vital problem confronting everyone. Before evil can be cast out, however, it must be detected, and one's ability to uncover error is in proportion to one's understanding of the supremacy of God, good.

Good and evil are opposites. Therefore, it should be simple to separate the tares from the wheat in human thought. Men, however, cling to the fallacious belief in substance as both material and spiritual.

Christian Science clearly shows that man and the universe are wholly spiritual and harmonious, and that God, divine, infinite Spirit, alone governs His creation. Its teaching is based on the truth of spiritual being, which Christ Jesus revealed, taught, and practiced. It reveals further that all human ills and limitations proceed from the delusive sense that existence is material, a sense which the allegorical account of creation, in Genesis, presents as the Adam-dream, without true origin, real existence, or actual power.

On page 472 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise."

How, then, may one free himself from the tyranny of belief in evil? The answer may be found in the teachings of Christian Science, which are being made manifest in convincing proof of healing and regeneration in the lives of Christian Scientists throughout the world. These works, accomplished through spiritual means alone, are neither miraculous nor supernatural, but when understood are seen to be the reappearing in this age of the healing ministry founded by Christ Jesus. They are the "signs following" which he promised should accompany an understanding of his teaching.

The New Testament shows that Jesus did not regard evil as real or as endowed with power. He did not ignore the claims of evil, but he cast them out of his own and others' experience on the basis of God's allness and evil's consequent unreality. His earthly career was an example of fearless, consecrated, absolute faith in God, and of conscious dominion over all forms of evil. He realized his unity with his Father, and his intelligent reflection of God, Mind, enabled him to heal sin, bodily discord, lack, and to quiet storms. The ways of error did not disturb the Master; they neither attracted him through the claim of pleasure in material sense, nor frightened him through the claim of power to harm. He manifestly regarded evil as a wrong sense of existence as material, a false belief to be corrected, but never feared or indulged. And so today followers of Christ, Truth, must be alert to deny both the attraction and power wrongly attributed to evil.

Christian Science teaches that "the procuring cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or sin" (Science and Health, p. 411). This triad of mental disturbers causes all of humanity's suffering and despair, and belief in them must be destroyed in order that happiness and harmony may appear. The conquest over error does not involve a battle with reality, for evil is only a dream, the supposititious opposite of God's kingdom, the realm of spiritual, eternal harmony. The conquest of good over evil is the natural triumph of spiritual thinking over mortal belief.

"The highway of the upright is to depart from evil: he that keepeth his way preserveth his soul" (Proverbs 16:17). Nehemiah of old illustrated this Scriptural truth. In rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem he dealt with and overcame evil suggestion on the basis that it was a false claim arguing that it could hinder his work on the wall, or harm him, a mere suggestion unable to do aught but disappear when resisted with steadfast spiritual-mindedness.

Is there not a lesson here for those who today face various phases of error? Does the student of Christian Science confidently rest in the understanding that there is no attraction or power that can interfere with God's plan or harm His image, man? Or, if someone has heeded error's claims and descended from the wall to find only disillusionment and suffering in the barren plains of material belief, need he stay there? No! Rather should he turn his face joyfully to Truth, which calls to all mankind, and obediently reject the suggestions of error. In the clearer atmosphere of spiritual understanding, evil is found to be unreal and its seeming effects drop away.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 249), "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence." And she continues: "Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy. Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be.' Such is the true Science of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Margins

When words must be
Of sparsity
And margins wide
On either side,
I do recall
That beyond all
Words music lies,
And past the rise
Of sound the rare
And silent air.

KEITH THOMAS

LA IMPOTENCIA DEL MAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CÓMO ELIMINAR EL MAL de la experiencia de uno mismo y de la de otros, es un problema de importancia vital que confronta a todo el mundo. Antes que el mal pueda ser echado fuera, debemos hallarlo; y la habilidad que uno tiene de descubrir el error está en proporción a su entendimiento de la supremacía de Dios, el bien.

El bien y el mal son contrarios. Por consiguiente, debiera ser simple el separar la cizaña del trigo en el pensamiento humano. Los hombres, sin embargo, se agarran a la creencia engañosa de que la substancia es tanto material como espiritual.

La Ciencia Cristiana claramente enseña que el hombre y el universo son completamente espirituales y armoniosos, y que solamente Dios, el Espíritu divino e infinito, gobierna Su creación. Sus enseñanzas están basadas en la verdad de la existencia espiritual, que Cristo Jesús reveló, enseñó y practicó. Revela además que todas las enfermedades y carencias humanas proceden del concepto erróneo de que la existencia es material, un concepto que se presenta alegóricamente en el relato de la creación en el Génesis como el sueño de Adán, el cual no tiene ni origen verdadero, ni existencia real, ni poder actual.

En la página 472 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito: "Toda realidad está en Dios y Su creación armoniosa y eterna. Todo lo que El crea es bueno y El hace todo lo que es hecho. Por consiguiente la única realidad del pecado, la enfermedad o la muerte es el hecho tremendo de que lo que no es real, parece real a la creencia humana equivocada, hasta que Dios le quite la máscara."

¿Cómo puede uno, entonces, libertarse a sí mismo de la tiránica creencia en el mal? La contestación puede hallarse en las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, que se manifiestan con pruebas convincentes de curación y regeneración en las vidas de los Científicos Cristianos por todo el mundo. Estas obras, llevadas a cabo por medios espirituales exclusivamente, no son ni milagrosas ni sobrenaturales, sino se reconocerán, cuando se entiendan, como una nueva aparición en esta época del ministerio de curación, fundado por Cristo Jesús. Son "las señales que seguirán" que él prometió acompañarían al entendimiento de sus enseñanzas.

El Nuevo Testamento demuestra que Jesús no consideró el mal como real o como dotado de poder. El no ignoró las demandas del mal, sino las echó fuera de su propia experiencia y de la experiencia de otros, basándose en la totalidad de Dios y la consiguiente falta de realidad del mal. Su carrera terrenal fué un ejemplo de intrepidez, consagración y absoluta fé en Dios y de un dominio consciente sobre toda forma del mal. El se daba cuenta de su unidad con su Padre; y su manera inteligente de reflejar a Dios, la Mente, le capacitaba para curar el pecado, los desórdenes del cuerpo y la carencia, y para calmar las tempestades. Las diferentes formas del error no perturbaron al Maestro. No le atrajeron por medio de sus pretensiones de placer de los sentidos materiales, ni le asustaron con sus pretensiones de tener poder para hacer daño. Evidentemente consideró el mal como un concepto erróneo de la existencia, como si ésta fuese material, una falsa creencia que debiera corregirse, sin tenerle temor ni dejarse dominar por ella. Y así, hoy, los que siguen a Cristo, la Verdad, deben estar vigilantes para negar la atracción y el poder que erróneamente se le atribuyen al mal.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que "la causa productora y la base de toda enfermedad es el temor, la ignorancia o el pecado" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH [CIENCIA Y SALUD], pág. 411). Estos tres disturbios mentales son la causa de todo el sufrimiento y desesperación de la humanidad; y la creencia en ellos debe ser destruída para que la felicidad y la armonía puedan aparecer. La victoria sobre el error no envuelve una batalla con la realidad, porque el mal es solamente un sueño, lo supuesto contrario al reino de Dios, al reino espiritual de eterna armonía. La victoria del bien sobre el mal es el triunfo natural del pensamiento espiritual sobre la creencia mortal.

"El camino real de los rectos es el apartarse de la maldad: y guarda su alma el que vigila su camino" (Proverbios, 16:17). Nehemías de antaño ilustró esta verdad de las Escrituras. Al construir las murallas de Jerusalem combatió la sugestión del mal y la venció, basándose en que era una falsa pretensión, tratando de hacerle ver que podía impedir su trabajo en las murallas, o hacerle daño, una mera sugestión incapaz de hacer nada sino desaparecer, cuando se le resistiera con firmeza y con espiritualidad.

¿No hay aquí una lección para aquellos que hoy en día tienen que afrontar varias formas del error? ¿Se apoya el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana confiadamente en el conocimiento de que no hay atracción o poder que pueda interponerse al plan de Dios o hacer daño a Su imagen, el hombre? O, si alguien ha puesto atención a las demandas del error o ha bajado de la muralla, para hallar únicamente desilusión y sufrimiento en los llanos estériles de la creencia material, —¿necesita quedarse allí? ¡No! Más bien debiera volver la cara con gozo a la Verdad, que llama a toda la humanidad, y obedientemente rechazar las sugestiones del error. En la atmósfera más clara de un conocimiento espiritual se halla que el mal no es real y que sus aparentes efectos desaparecen. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 249 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Aceptemos la Ciencia, dejando toda teoría basada en el testimonio de los sentidos, abandonando modelos imperfectos e ideales engañosos; y así tengamos un Dios, una Mente, y ésta perfecta, produciendo sus propios modelos de excelencia." Y ella continúa: "Sintamos la energía divina del Espíritu, llevándonos a una vida nueva y reconociendo que ningún poder mortal o material es capaz de destruir. Regocijémonos de que estamos sujetos a las divinas 'potestades . . . que hay'. Tal es la verdadera Ciencia del ser."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Leaf Skaters

Now the ice on the puddles is thin:
only the skipping toes of the leaves
may skate upon them.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

Tobin Plans To End City's Loose Buying

New methods proposed by Mayor to eliminate wasteful purchasing system now in operation

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Applying the brakes in vivid fashion to loose Boston buying methods, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today was fairly launched on a drive to lower costs and taxes by preventing repetition of such famous blunders as purchase of new steam rollers while a flock of them rusted, forgotten, in a city yard.

Mayor Tobin wants to end the wasteful purchasing system whereunder nearly every department has its own special stationery and forms, and orders them in small lots. He wants to apply the enlightened methods which have saved New York City substantial sums each year on its purchases. And he says it can be done!

The first line of assault, of course, is political patronage in purchasing and obsolete methods. When solid, businesslike purchasing comes into play, costs go down. So do taxes.

The activity at City Hall involves putting present methods under the microscope, consulting with authorities and finding better ways of doing things.

Success Expected

Success seems certain—especially in light of New York City, where an energetic housecleaning slashed millions of dollars from the city's buying costs, pushed into the outer darkness the entrenched lines of political privileges, and made city buying businesslike.

New York's battle, generalled by clever strategists, fought by powerful forces, and marked by sacrifices, has been intensely dramatic.

Boston isn't the morass that New York was. All city departments except the police, library, schools, and transit now do their buying through a centralized Supply Department. The Supply Department got this power gradually, and with the temporary howling and wailing of aroused officials to boot. But the opposition subsided and Boston was better off.

Turning the spotlight on Boston's rickety supply structure has already brought chances for improvement into view. For example, weeding out the city's blanks, forms and letterheads, cutting some sizes and setting up a simple, uniform system, promises to save Boston thousands of dollars.

Through the years each city department built up its own set of forms, its own specifications for sizes, shapes, colors, and quality of paper. Each office formerly used its own form to notify the City Record editor of changes in personnel. A heterogeneous mass of letters resulted.

Use Same Form

Now all departments use the same blue form. And there's less confusion.

The assortment of order blanks formerly used to order foodstuffs was as varied as the colors at a flower show. Now there's one standard blank. Less waste and more efficiency!

Sifting and simplifying the forms had for years been talked about, but nobody did anything until Mayor Tobin called in a group of purchasing agents from big corporations. A committee from this group urged the program. Action followed.

Streamlining the printed blanks saves money and time because:

1. Standardizing sizes eliminates waste in the cutting of large blocks of paper. Shortening text matter and eliminating useless lettering and fancy flourishes is slashing printing costs.

2. Adopting uniform quality of paper has eliminated expensive brands. One office formerly used ledger sheets made to last 100 years; now it gets on nicely with 25-year paper. Use of a single kind of ledger paper permits buying in bigger quantities, with better prices.

3. Engraved stationery for department heads has been abolished.

4. Clerical labor and confusion is reduced. Where forms are standard, mistakes are fewer and files are neater.

5. Giving each form a code number lessens confusion in ordering them, saves time.

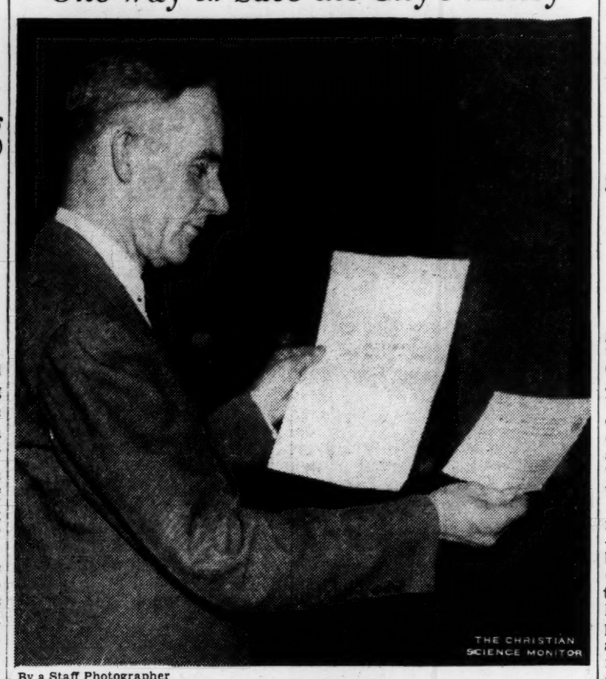
The forms are sifted as orders trickle in to the printing department. Some folks on School Street think the program could be speeded by calling the department heads together to pool their ideas. This, they say, would bring new ideas, new opportunities, to light. And it would kindle a spirit of cooperation among the departments.

Others urge a WPA survey. New York has saved surprising amounts following such a survey, and will save an estimated $350,000 a year when the program is done.

Besides, there's no telling how much easier the work of New York's thousands of clerks and stenographers is going to be. When you reduce 30,000 forms to 18,000 or 19,000, it's bound to eliminate many complexities.

Anyway, Boston's program has been under way for a year and a half, and even if it takes several years more to complete, it's going to save Boston taxpayers a pretty penny, and pennies look very pretty, indeed, to Mayor Tobin these days.

One Way to Save the City's Money



By a Staff Photographer

The Old Milk License and the New One

John J. Twomey, Assistant Superintendent of the City printing plant, demonstrates the difference in size between the old and the new one. Cutting down sizes like this, and eliminating flowery borders and different colors of ink, is saving Boston taxpayers large sums of money.

Winter Driving Safety Tips Offered by Motor Registrar

Ten rules to increase winter driving safety and reduce the sharp increase in motor vehicle fatalities during winter months were issued today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

At the same time he disclosed the results of National Safety Council research, which show that motor fatalities and accidents increase 45 per cent in the New England States during the winter months, while the increase in Southern States varies from 3 to 21 per cent, according to location and severity of weather.

Mr. Goodwin stated, "The Safety Council's committee on winter driving hazards conducted exhaustive research and tests of all sorts. Skidding and inadequate traction were proven most serious winter hazards. Reduced visibility is clearly the second most important winter danger because of snowstorms and longer hours of darkness. While State authorities will do everything possible to keep highways open there is need for reasonable co-operation and self-help on the part of motorists.

The 10 driving tips issued by Mr. Goodwin and based on the Council's research, are:

1. Check electrical and exhaust system, windshield wiper, and keep brakes equalized. Keep tire chains, defrosters and other equipment in good condition and distribute the car load evenly.

2. Reduce speed on ice. With chains, 20 miles an hour is reasonably safe; without them 15 miles an hour is the maximum.

3. Avoid the common practice of lowering tire pressure.

4. Tire chains are recommended as the best self-help for the motorist. Chains on rear wheels will reduce stopping distances on ice 35 per cent and on all four wheels 40 to 50 per cent.

5 Maintain adequate vision through windshield and windows.

6. Always anticipate ice on bridges, in shady spots, on curves and over hills.

7. Accelerate cautiously to avoid spinning the rear wheel.

8. Pump the brakes in stopping even when using chains.

9. Keep a steady foot on the accelerator to avoid spinning the rear wheels. In a skid, turn the front wheels in the direction the rear is skidding.

10. In slippery weather try out the brakes occasionally and get the feel of the road. Keep speed down and the car in gear. Avoid situations requiring quick stops and sudden changes in direction.

Stamps Honor Bay State Folk

A dozen citizens of Massachusetts will be honored with special stamps in the new series of 35, devoted to great Americans, it has been announced by Postmaster General James A. Farley. This is the largest representation in the series from any single State. New York comes next with seven.

Only three women are included in the entire list, and one of them is Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women." The Alcott stamps will go on sale for one day at Concord, Mass., before their general release.

The others, from Massachusetts, to be honored with the special stamps are: John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, with stamps on sale first at Haverhill; Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard College, at Cambridge; James Russell Lowell, poet and linguist, at Cambridge; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet and Harvard professor, at Cambridge; Elias Howe, sewing machine inventor, at Cambridge; Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor, at Boston; Ralph Waldo Emerson, teacher, preacher and lecturer, at Boston; Horace Mann, educator, at Boston; James McNeil Whistler, portrait painter, at Lowell; Daniel Chester French, artist, at Stockbridge; Mark Hopkins, former President of Williamstown College, at Williamstown.

Colors of stamps and dates of their first sale will be announced later, according to Post Office officials.

Providence to Get Food Stamps Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Secretary Henry A. Wallace announced today selection of Providence, R. I., as the first New England city in which the agricultural department will inaugurate its stamp plan of distributing surplus food among relief families. The plan has been established in 11 other American cities.

Designed to help remove price-depressing agricultural surpluses, the plan will replace the old system of distributing surplus food to needy families through relief agencies. They will now obtain such food from regular grocery stores.

Relief families will be eligible to purchase stamps or take a portion of their grants or wages in stamps. These stamps will be accepted as money at grocery stores.

Two types of stamps will be obtainable—orange and blue. The orange stamps may be used for purchase of any food commodity. Blue stamps will be good only for purchase of products placed by the agriculture department on a surplus list.

For each one dollar's worth of orange stamps bought, the relief client will receive 50 cents worth of blue stamps free. The stamps will be redeemed from the grocer by the Government.

Officials said the plan was expected to be placed in operation in about a month.

WPA Braille Projects Will Be Continued

Four Braille projects employing blind persons in Massachusetts will be continued, it was announced by Works Progress Administration officials today. Proposed abandonment of the projects had been protested by William H. McCarthy, Director of the Massachusetts Division for Blind, and others, on the ground that it would throw those employed by the projects back on city and State welfare.

500 Harvard Students Sign Protest Note

2,000 names forecast for petition to corporation to overrule tenure policy of administration.

More than 500 Harvard undergraduates had signed today a petition protesting to the Harvard Corporation, over the head of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, the dismissal of a group of assistant professors, thereby calling general public attention to an issue termed by one professor "the most important to face Harvard in 20 years."

When the petition is finally submitted, it will contain 2,000 names—two-thirds of the undergraduate body—it was predicted by John W. Goddard '41, a member of the petitioning committee. He said he based his prediction upon indignation expressed during the past month by a number of undergraduate organizations: the Crimson, the Progressive, the Lampoon, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Student Council.

Protest Action

"As students of Harvard we protest the action of the Administration which resulted in the reduction of the number of Assistant Professors, a group including some of the best teachers in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences," the petition reads. "The Administrative policy undermines the morale of the younger members of the faculty and otherwise lowers the quality of teaching throughout the College."

Student complaint against the Harvard Administration has merely reflected that of a large portion of the faculty. In three special meetings of that body, together with Dr. Conant, Dean Ferguson, and other members of the Administration, the issue has been debated, and rumors of acerbity have freely circulated about the Yard. A "ceaseless bombardment of criticism" was directed at the Administration, according to the Crimson.

At issue is the long-range character of the Harvard Faculty, the method of administrative decisions, and, more immediately, the academic careers of ten assistant professors who were given "terminating appointments"—i. e. were discharged—last June. Opponents also charge that the "vigor and character of Harvard education" are at stake.

Basis of Protest

The fundamental difference of opinion is over the apparent desire of Dr. Conant to "clear the way for future promotion of young instructors by appointing a minimum of present teachers to positions will—it is hoped—be held i. e., between the rank of instructor and full professor. Competition among the young men will thus be intensified, and future teaching positions will—it is hoped—be held by extraordinarily good men.

This policy, however, sacrifices "actual teachers of known value" for "hypothetical teachers of unknowable value," according to the bulletin distributed yesterday by the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, a vocal organ of Administration opposition. Assistant Professor Earnest J. Simmons, one of the men given terminating appointments, is President of the Union.

Yale Food Boss 'Knows His Onions'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—John Burditt, boss of the student food agency, which peddles refreshments at the Yale bowl each Saturday, knows the answers to most of the questions pertaining to his business.

For instance, suppose you laid all the hot-dogs sold on an average Saturday end to end, how far would they reach?

"Four times around the bowl," Mr. Burditt says promptly—"two miles." Peanuts? Well, no measurements have been taken because of the shape of the things, but the agency orders 1,600 pounds every Saturday.

Taking the Mischief Out of Halloween

Scenes at Boston Police Department's Party

Top, left to right—Lieut. Cornelius Shea of Station 11, Jimmy Davis and Dorothy Collins of Dorchester, and Lieut. William Carey of headquarters at the Mather School on Meeting House Hill. Lower—Part of the 1,100 "ghosts," "goblins" and "spooks" that turned up at Municipal Auditorium, South Boston.

Police Party for Children Huge Success on Halloween

Measured in noise and numbers the Second Annual Halloween party of the Boston Police Department was an unqualified success.

What's more important measured in increased good feelings between "kids" and "cops" and in the slight amount of destruction reported throughout the city there was no question but the party accomplished its purpose.

Young Billy Sullivan over in South Boston summed it up. "Well, Billy, what do you think of the cops now?" he was asked. "Gee, they're swell," he grinned as he dug deeply into a cup of ice cream. And that seemed to be the sentiment all over the city.

When last year's party resulted in 50 per cent less vandalism than usual Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was sure he had hit upon a good idea. This year, remembering the thousands who were turned away before, the number of parties was increased to 52 and even that didn't do the trick. Halls were jammed and in some sections overflow parties were held at hastily hired auditoriums.

The drenching rain that fell over the city during most of the day and evening threatening to keep the youngsters at home probably was a blessing.

At the Municipal Building in South Boston and at the Mather School on Meeting House Hill there were youngsters waiting for a chance to get in when Lieut. William J. Carey, in charge of entertainment, and a Monitor reporter arrived on a hasty tour of the parties. Inside at both halls was probably the greatest array of goblins, witches, and spooks ever assembled in one place.

And if you think 1,100 spooks can be silent—as spooks traditionally are—well you should have been present at the Municipal Building when three cheers were called for Commissioner Timilty. Probably the greatest damage in the city last night was to roofs where singing and shouting caused the rafters to tremble as well as ring.

Station 16 in the Back Bay District outdid itself. Capt. Thomas F. Harvey and his boys had taken up a collection to buy prizes. And what prizes they were—a brand new bicycle, a miniature bowling game, eight footballs, and baseballs autographed by the Boston Red Sox

A survey of the city this morning will convince the skeptical of the value of Commissioner Timilty's idea. In the four hours during which the parties were in progress only two false alarms were sounded and in Dorchester where on an average 1,000 street lights would be broken only six casualties were reported. Similar reports came from other sectors.

Well the police department has a year to recover and will probably need it.

J. B.

Housing Issue In Cambridge Goes to Voters

A referendum on housing will definitely go on the Cambridge ballot in the November election, it was established today after a referendum drawn up by City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts was passed by the City Council last night.

Immediately affected by the result of the referendum will be an extension of Newtowne Court, doubling this project in size and for which the United States Housing Authority has set aside $1,800,000. The future of the USHA program for Cambridge, with two other projects already outlined, is expected to be affected by the referendum.

The referendum which will be placed on the ballot reads as follows:

"Shall the City Council of Cambridge adopt a measure in accord with the provisions of the Housing Authority appropriating public funds and making contributions (in the form of tax exemptions or otherwise) in aid of low-rent housing projects?"

An earlier ruling by the City Solicitor threw out a previous referendum on housing and it appeared for a short time that no referendum on the issue would be possible this year. Mayor John D. Lyons, who has announced his opposition to the USHA program, has supported the movement for a referendum.

Clear Skies Ahead After Heavy Rains

After its welcome soaking down yesterday by a rain nearly equalling in 24 hours the normal precipitation for the whole month of October, Massachusetts and most of New England awoke this morning to brilliant sunshine and clear, slightly chilly air. The thermometer at Boston at 7:30 a. m. stood at 43 degrees, which was the lowest it reached during the night.

The long, hard rain which developed deep pools on many roads, particularly in towns where fallen leaves blocked sinks, totalled 2.26 inches, compared with the October normal figure of 3.08 for the whole month. Until the storm began only .47 inches had fallen during the month.

While a stiff gale blew at sea after fogs yesterday and a severe tropical storm was reported approaching Cuba, the forecast by the Boston Weather Bureau this afternoon was "generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Thursday, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 30's and local snows in the extreme western portion of Massachusetts.

Freezing weather was reported last night from as far south as eastern Tennessee and as far west as Nebraska.

Cigarette Tax Issue Is Headed For High Court

Long and Saltonstall in agreement that referendum is violation of State's constitution.

Efforts of tobacco companies to repeal the State tax on cigarettes through a referendum on the 1940 ballots will be contested in the Massachusetts Supreme Court as a violation of the appropriation powers of the Legislature, granted by the Constitution, according to Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, today.

Upholding Mr. Long's contention that the proposed referendum is contrary to law and "invites a collapse of representative government," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called upon real estate tax payers to make a court test of the cigarette tax issue. Said the Governor: "If a tax measure passed by the Legislature and used as a basis for appropriations, which may have been expended, can be repealed by referendum, then representative government is due to suffer a severe blow."

Mr. Long referred to the filing of a petition signed by more than twice the required 10,000 voters necessary for a referendum on the cigarette tax as striking "at the roots of democratic government." If this referendum is allowed to go on the ballot, he said, tax provisions including those on real estate are liable to repeal by vote of the people.

Specific Authority

The tax commissioner contended that the Legislature posseses specific tax authorities which are not subject to referendum. He will seek an advisory opinion by the Supreme Court immediately, although proponents of the petition declare that the admission of the petition by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, constitutes the necessary legal loophole.

Since the cigarette tax was initiated by the 1939 Legislature, Mr. Long estimated the reaping of $700,000 a month in state revenues or an annual income of about $8,400,000. This figure is considerably greater than the original estimates of the Commissioner prior to the passage of the cigarette tax law, which was listed as an emergency measure to run until June 30, 1941.

Repealists representing tobacco interests in the State have filed a total of 23,000 certified signatures attached to the referendum petition. Samuel Silverman, counsel for the tobacco companies, stated that the referendum amendment to the constitution overrules the amendment giving specific appropriation powers to the Legislature.

Chaotic Situation

"If that is the case," declared Mr. Long, "we would have the chaotic situation of the people being able to revoke every tax law in the Commonwealth. The precedent would permit real estate owners to petition for a referendum on real estate taxes." He had no doubt but what the real estate tax would be easily discounted under such conditions.

When passed by the 1939 Legislature, it was believed that the cigarette tax would bring in about $6,000,000 in State revenues, solely needed to prevent increasing the tax burden upon home owners and business. The fact that the revenues are greater than anticipated, indicated to Mr. Long that the cigarette tax was a promising form of taxation to be continued through the emergency in State finances which is expected to last through 1941.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, also held that the proposed referendum was unconstitutional, although he admitted that when the original petition for a referendum was approved by the Attorney General that such action could be interpreted as legal authority for placing the petition on the ballot.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder weather will continue tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 30's; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Thursday, except light local snow in extreme west portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Thursday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder with light local snow tonight and Thursday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder; local snow in north portion tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	43	Minneapolis	32	30
Chicago	36	36	New Orleans	46	43
Denver	39	38	New York	40	38
Helena	36	35	Norfolk	44	44
Kansas City	37	34	Philadelphia	41	40
Los Angeles	58	58	St. Louis	36	36
Miami	87	56	San Francisco	53	53
			Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 1.
B—Minimum, Oct. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:41 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 2:19 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:09 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Pirates of the Skies," with Rochelle Hudson. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "She Married a Cop." Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Normandie—
"Second Fiddle," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "On Your Toes," with Zorina. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50 Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows, and James McCallion.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom." Pete Smith's "Take a Cue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Cary Grant in "In Name Only." Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone.

Exeter—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10. Also "The Challenge." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. Also "Second Fiddle," starring Sonja Henie.

Tremont—
"Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," starring Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also "Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Man They Could Not Hang," with Boris Karloff. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 10:00 a. m. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's On Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns, and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "She Married a Cop." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40.

Repertory—
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Hold That Co-ed," with John Barrymore and Jack Haley.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society. John Barbirolli, conductor. 8:30.

Other Events

Harvard University, New Lecture Hall—
Third in the series of lectures by Igor Stravinsky. Subject: "De la Composition Musicale." 8:15.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Adam the Creator," by Karel Capek, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Monday.

Civil Service Abuse Charged In Bay State

Unprecedented "open and flagrant violations" of the civil service laws are occurring under the present State Civil Service Commission, Miss Marian C. Nichols, Secretary of the Massachuscetts Civil Service Reform Association, charged in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in which she also criticized the Governor's failure to grant her a hearing.

Miss Nichols, a constant attendant at legislative hearings on civil service and other bills, has studied civil service regulation for years and contends that the civil service reorganization effected by the 1939 Legislature has failed to correct abuses.

In her letter to the Governor, Miss Nichols declared she has made repeated futile attempts to obtain a hearing before the Governor regarding specific failures of the Commission and the Director of Civil Service. She stated:

"In my nearly 40 years of close contact with the administration of the Civil Service laws and rules of this Commonwealth, never have I had brought before me such open and flagrant violations of the statutes as have occurred under your Present Civil Service Commission.

"I ask your immediate consideration of this most serious situation in fulfillment of your responsibility as Chief Executive and of your repeated pledge to require the enforcement of the Civil Service laws in spirit and in truth."

Governor Saltonstall said he had turned Miss Nichols' letter over to Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of Civil Service.

The Chief Executive expressed complete confidence in Mr. Lupien, saying he was sure the Director would put Miss Nichols suggestions into effect as he believed them to be practical. "The civil service laws," the Governor added, "have been loosely administered for some time, and it takes some time to tie the loose ends together."

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344 Boylston Street, Boston

Prominent at Rumtiques Sale

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Charles T. Collens — Newton Center

Mrs. John H. Cunningham — Chairman, Chestnut Hill

Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson — Newton

Around the Corner—

Orphan Bridge—The State of Connecticut has finished a nice new railroad bridge over the Merritt Parkway—at a cost of $50,000. The only trouble is that there are no trains run over it now. While the bridge—on the Berkshire Division of the New Haven Railroad—was being completed under an agreement with the railway, the Public Utilities Commission granted permission for abandonment of that part of the line.

Vacation Land — According to Maine automobile registration plates that's what the Pine Tree State is. A check-up on automobiles passing through the traffic circle at Publicity Bureau headquarters in Portland during August shows that every state in the Union as well as the Canadian Provinces, Newfoundland, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Mexico were represented. It looks as if somebody besides the Maine Publicity Bureau believes that Maine is the place for a vacation.

Mouse Population Down—The meadow mouse population of Massachusetts has dropped 75 per cent in the past year, W. W. Dykstra of the United States Biological Survey in Massachusetts—speaking as the Survey's chief meadow mouse checker—has disclosed.

The falling off is not due to any considerable rodent migration to the West, following the lead of the famous Michael Mouse of the Disney Studios, however. Instead Mr. Dykstra traces it to alternate rain, snow and freezing weather last winter—conditions not conducive to the general well being of meadow mice, he states.

Borrowed Burro—The west came east last summer when Nevada reached Boston in a suitcase. Nevada is a little, gray, four months' old burro, now a member of the family at Boston Police Station No. 16 on Boylston Street. Just one month old she was when she made the trip to Boston from the state for which she is named, brought by convention-bound Kiwanians, who transported the little burro in a makeshift suitcase carried by hand.

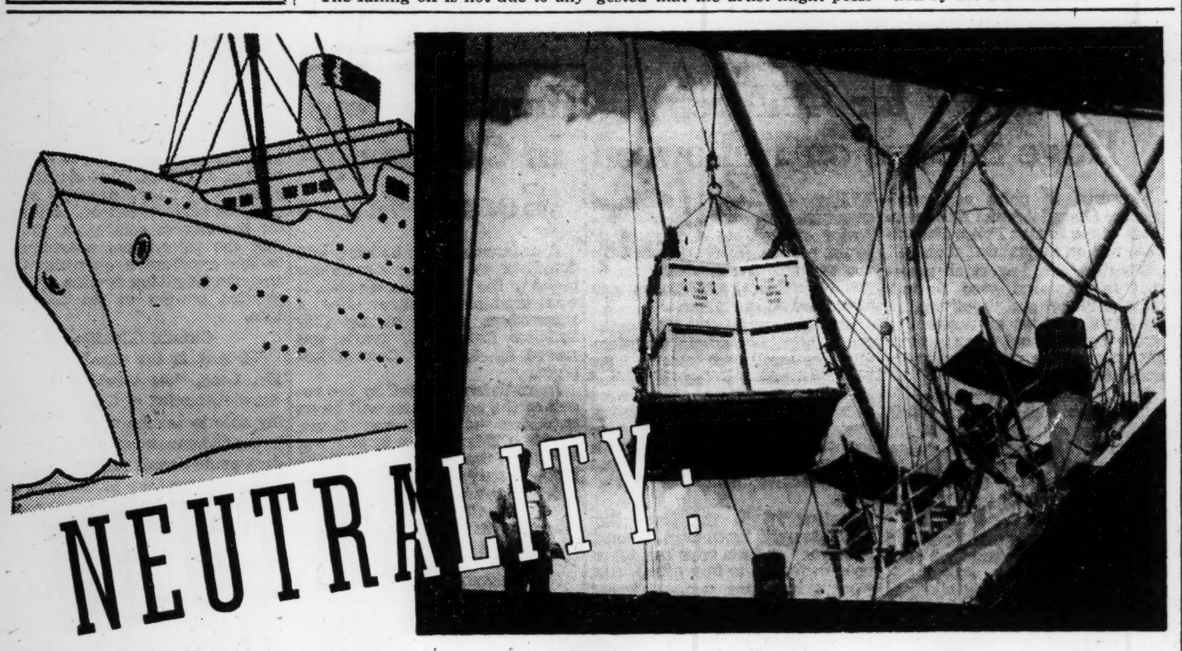
She was presented to Commissioner Joseph F. Timility of the Boston police force, and was detailed to duty at Station No. 16, where the animal-loving officers took her to their hearts. She has passed through the introductory grades with honors; and Acting Sergeant William Dooley, who has charge of the horses at Station No. 16, feels that she is practically ready for a commission. She might be a bit diminutive for use by any of No. 16's stalwart officers, but she makes an excellent mount for Bobo, the station's popular monkey, when he and Nevada take their airing together in the corral.

Hurley Portrait Changes Proposed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in reply to a request from former Gov. Charles F. Hurley for a hearing before the Governor and Council regarding his portrait, which was rejected by the State Art Commission, expressed the hope that the artist would take up the problem personally with the Art Commission.

In his letter the Governor suggested that the artist might possibly make some corrections in the painting which will be acceptable to the Commission, and if not, he continued, "I trust that you will be willing to have your portrait painted again."

In addition to a request from the former Governor for a hearing the portrait artist, Jacob Binder, today made a direct appeal to the Executive Council asking that they accept the portrait despite its rejection by the Commission.



...will it stay afloat?

A typical national problem which is being discussed in the series, "The World at Your Fireside," now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. Every day a full page carries questions and answers and expert comment on some such current event, making this an excellent adult education series. So great has been the response from Monitor readers that the series is being continued another six weeks, to December 23, at the same reduced rate. Here is an exceptional opportunity to keep abreast of world affairs through a sane, reliable newspaper. Some of the other subjects being covered are: Old age pensions, the housing problem, unemployment, crime prevention, economic value of polar lands, business and labor, etc. The coupon below will assure prompt delivery.

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WF-12

Relics of 'Grammas' Period Draw Many to Rumtique Sale

Everything from lynx rugs, whale-oil lamps, and a pair of old-fashioned shaving mirrors to satin evening gowns, sensible-looking walking shoes, and a wide range of odds and ends, vied with old-fashioned furniture and pictures today in attracting the crowds who pushed their way into Horticultural Hall for the Rumtiques Sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association, which continues through tomorrow.

Mrs. John H. Cunningham of Chestnut Hill is chairman. Co-chairman is Miss Virginia Wright, also of Chestnut Hill. Serving as group chairmen are Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, Back Bay; Mrs. John Lowell Stebbins, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Stanwood G. Bradlee, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Charles T. Collens, Newton Center; Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Newton; Mrs. Walter G. Resor, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Morris LaCroix, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Russell Coolidge, Brookline; Mrs. Henderson Inches, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Henry K. White, Back Bay; Mrs. Daniel E. Kennedy, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Brookline; Mrs. J. F. Clark, Belmont, and Mrs. Daniel A. Rollins, Brookline.

About 75 members of the Association are actively engaged in helping with the sale. By noon today, it was estimated that more than 600 had crowded into the Hall the first hour.

"Rumtique" is a word coined by Mrs. Henry V. Greenough of Chestnut Hill last season, to combine "rummage" and "antiques." Mrs. Greenough is a member of the Farm and Garden Committee, which is headed again this year by Mrs. Irving Wright of Chestnut Hill. Proceeds of these sales go toward the maintenance of the Association's Newbury Street shop, where handiwork and farm products of New England housewives are disposed of on consignment at a modest rate.

Also serving are Mrs. James D. Colt, Chestnut Hill, Farm and Garden Shop director, Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore, Cambridge, treasurer, and Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton and Morrill Wiggin of Brookline, Mrs. John P. Ramsey, Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Lawrence Paul, Chestnut Hill, and Miss Alice Newell, Back ay.

N. H. Retail Sales Ratio Is High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—Retail establishments in New Hampshire do an annual business of $152,000,000, equal to $320 per capita, $50 more than the average for the entire Nation. This fact is revealed in connection with the "New England Days for New England Prosperity." The figures show that the New Hampshire per capita sales by retail stores are the third highest in New England, and the Granite State figures cover the sales by 7,225 retail stores.

Based on Federal Government statistics, it is displayed that the ratio of New Hampshire retail sales to the National total is 21 per cent greater than the ratio of the state's population to that of the Country as a whole. The 465,300 residents of the State represent .38 per cent of the National population and the retail sales account for .46 per cent of the Country's total.

The State is also shown as ranking high in the possession of those articles which are considered indices of a high standard of living. Every 100 families possess 74 passenger automobiles, 104 radios, 82 electric meters and 46 telephones. The same 100 families take 107 copies monthly of the 12 leading National magazines as compared with a national circulation of 94 to each 100 families.

So. Boston Housing Project Is Upheld

Court action to prevent the Boston Housing Authority from taking over two properties for the South Boston Low Cost Housing Project was refused in Suffolk Superior Court today by Judge Frank J. Donahue.

The court declined to issue a temporary injunction restraining the Housing Authority and the sheriff from executing an eviction warrant and denied a writ to nullify the acquisition of the property by the Housing Authority.

The hearing on a permanent injunction was continued in the regular list of trial cases with no date set.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Thursday, Nov. 2		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 2

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

He Took It

AUSTIN, Minn. (AP)—Leroy Cunningham wasn't very familiar with court procedure when he went on trial.

"Take the witness chair," his attorney told him.

Mr. Cunningham did—and carried it over to the attorney.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphony Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music": Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards": Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now you may be a member of the school that believes that "clothes make the man" . . . and then again you may not. Either way we refuse to get into the discussion. However, we will enter into it when the conversation turns to good grooming; for there we believe that there is but one answer; and we're all for it. Even people who go in for the nth degree in the way of casual dressing realize that casual doesn't mean that any less attention should be paid to good grooming. In fact that's the secret of their attraction in casual clothes!

Of course everybody hasn't a little "tailor around the corner," and oftimes you find you have neglected to see that a certain skirt had been pressed. And an emergency engagement leaves you stranded . . . that is as far as that particular pleated skirt is concerned. Or maybe you're a man, and you find yourself in the same fix with your pet tweed suit. The quickest solution we know of is in the way of a new little electric presser that you keep around the place, called the "Press-Rite." Which sells for a lone dollar; but will more than repay you in the first month; we're sure. So small that we thought it was some kind of a new electric razor; and weighing a mere nothing, this little gadget has open jaws that are faced with chromium pressing blades. Which, incidentally (to say nothing of being important can't overheat. It heats up in something like four or five minutes, and then all you do is fit the jaws over the fold or edge of the garment where you want a sharp crease, and slide the presser right down along on it. You don't need to use up a lot of energy on it; the secret of its success is in the "Press-Rite" . . . not you! And it ought to be a grand present for your brother who is trying his hand for the first time at this bachelor-apartment business, far from mother, who has until now taken care of such problems. We suggest it for smoothing ties, hat brims, flattening out lapels, and putting fresh creases into trousers sleeves or pleats. At Hovey's, Jordan's, White's, and Filene's.

This Anniversary Sale is Attractive

Personally, we rather dislike the word "sale." Because for some reason or other so many people think that stores wait until they see that certain things aren't moving along, and then they reduce them, and have a sale. Which isn't so at all . . . in fact in almost every sale (at least those of reputable shops) there are any number of items that just came out of their original boxes; and yet they're specially priced. An example of this is the Anniversary Sale that Joseph Plotkin Inc., is having right now. At 406 Boylston Street. Fur trimmed tweed coats, the kind with marvelous collars . . . are priced from $49 up. The kind of coat that makes you look as though you were really going somewhere. A black faille number, with a neat bit of drapery at the hip, is now less than $20. And $195 buys a smooth model for the matron who wants to give the illusion of being a bit slimmer than she is. Some kind of Persian (we conldn't spell it, much less pronounce it!) forms the waist length collar in the back, and then it continues up on over the shoulders down past the belted-in waistline, and thence to the bottom of the coat. Making for the long slender lines, we mean. Then of course the special prices continue on into the dresses and costume ensembles.

Plants and Flowers For Indoor Gardens

Now that most of the flowers in your summer garden have departed (we're still boasting of roses by the front door, so we say "most" of the flowers) you may be thinking of plants and flowers inside. In which case you should add some of Breck's indoor crocus to your list. That is, if you like color and uniqueness . . . for these little flowers are blue, and they have orange centers, we were told. You tuck in a lot of this bulb fiber stuff as they repose in a pretty bowl, and then watch for results. $1 buys a dozen and the fiber as well. Breck's . . . at 85 State Street. Or 85 Franklin, if you prefer.

P. S. The woman whose husband yowls long and loud when she puts in an appearance with bright red nail polish, should hie herself in town for a bottle of Revlon's new "Shy." Because it's the most delicate shade of mauve-tinged pink, and very quiet.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSI, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Songs and Dances of Old Days. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Tenor and Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Netherlands Salute. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg. 25.6m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Musicale	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Political talk	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	Al Pearce and His	John W. Lyons, talk	Hollywood Playhouse:	Clement A. Norton, talk	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Bunny Berrigan's Or.	dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Red Skelton: Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Vocalists
9:00	Theater: "Bill of Di-	Alf M. Landon, talk	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vorcement"; Kenny	Alf M. Landon, talk	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Baker; Frances	"Harvey and Dell"	len Art Players; Moylan	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Langford; orch.	George Harris' Orch	Sisters; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	River's End"	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Kavelin's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Silver Spurs"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	American School of	Rubinoff and his violin	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	'Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Presenting Ramona"
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones",	Baritone soloist
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Rubinoff's Violin	"Musical Memories"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Musical Memories"	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Texas Trailers	hold talk	The Hitmakers: music	Leslie Parker, tenor
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Ideas That Came	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	True": dramaatization.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	Tex and Slim
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm and Song";	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	Soprano recital
2:45	"My Son and I"	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Dick Harding, organist	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; drama	'Seven Men and a Maid'	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Mass. Library Assn.	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Interview Time	News; weather	The Guiding Light"	Government Reports	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Groundbreaking for new	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Sport reports
4:15	Speakers	WBZ transmitter	"Stella Dallas"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Sport reports
4:30	"Shoppers' Quiz"	Boston Symphony Youth	"Vic and Sade"	Clark Crandall, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	'Shoppers Quiz"	Concerts; news	"Midstream"; sketch	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	Continental Strings
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Gov. Saltonstall	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank Lewis, talk
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	John M. Lynch	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Harry Kogen's Orch.	News dramatizations	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	views	Harry Kogen's Orch.	Vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Don't Forget"; quiz	"One Man's Family";	"The Green Hornet":	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	program	dramatic sketch	dramatization	Nancy Mace, soprano
8:30	"Strange As It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Albert West, talk	Perry Borelli's Orch.
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Robert P. Campbell	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1940";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Orchestra	"Slapsie Maxie" Rosen-	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	bloom; Nadine Connor,	Herbert Hoover; Alfred	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	ing: "Is Our Constitu-	soprano; orchestra	E. Smith	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Workshop	tional Government in	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Festival	Danger?"	Joan Bennett; Mark	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	Hellinger; Charles But-	Concert Revue: Henry	Perry Borelli's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Vocalists	terworth; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe; orchestra	News Service

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Coast Guard Patrol Extended Along New Hampshire Coast

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—Coast Guard patrol activities along the New Hampshire coast from Rye to the Massachusetts line have been extended following a public hearing on a motorboat sinking off Rye Beach in which six persons perished.

As an economy measure, the Rye Beach station of the coast guard was closed several years ago, and the staff of the Hampton Beach coast guard station covered the coast with a motor truck. The hearing was held in an effort to cause reopening of the Rye Station. While the hearing failed to bring reopening, coverage of the coast has been increased through lengthening of night patrols, and provision that men on patrol make five-minute stops at each of eight posts along the coast with a 15 minute pause at Odiorne's Point, northern end of the patrol.

Claremont Celebrates

Town of Claremont, claimed to be birthplace of the kitchen range and Tyler's turbine, is marking the 175th anniversary of the early grant from George III of England. While Claremont remains a township in spite of the fact it is larger than several of the cities in the State, it is a distinction in these times of rising governmental debts of having decreased its debt 41 per cent in the last 20 years. In 1918 the town had a debt of $508,810 whereas last year the debt was $299,256.

Amoskeag Reports

Amoskeag Industries, Inc.—the corporation formed by Manchester bankers and businessmen to bring about orderly industrial rehabilitation of the one-time Amoskeag Manufacturing Company plant—operated at a loss of $80,803 for the last fiscal year as compared with a loss of $24,151 for the previous fiscal year. During the year, the corporation took in $470,888 from sales of property, equipment, and other holdings and rent while total expenditures amounted to $551,692.

Apart from the sale of mills and machinery to recently created operating facilities, which were not included in operating income, the corporation took in $288,846 from sales of machinery and property alone.

Greater part of the money to finance the acquisition of this property came from a participating mortgage underwritten by Manchester banks. Early in operations of Amoskeag Industries it was realized that a large part of the income would be non-repeating, would come from the sale of assets. So one year when such income was considerably in excess of expenditures, a dividend equal to the par of the issued stock was paid in notes.

Today more than 50 diversified industries are located in the Amoskeag plant. Many have bought their own buildings while others are tenants. In view of the fact that the plant was built for textile operations and a large portion of the City's industrial workers have never worked in any other field, Amoskeag Industries now has four operating subsidiaries, each engaged in a particular type of textile operations.

The corporation has continued to pay taxes on the property to the City in spite of the fact that it is a move at industrial rehabilitation.

Chickens Exported

A flock of chickens from Everett R. Rutter's poultry farm at Derry, N H., have been taken to South America in high style by the Peruvian Government to be used in that Government's program to elevate poultry standards and establish its permanency. The Peruvian Government made arrangements to have a modern battery brooder set up on the Santa Clara to carry the 2,000 White Rock chickens from New York to Peru. The South American Government has had poultry experts at the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland in order to make arrangements for shipping breeding stock to their country. Some of Mr Rutter's laying stock were also purchased including 10 Record of Performance White Rock females which have official records of from 250 to 275 eggs.

Can This Be a Class in Cooking?

Photo by W. C. Lown

No—It's a Pottery Class at Adult Education Center

Reginald F. Pearce, formerly with Royal Art Potteries, England, teaches an evening class of business men and women how to make out of clay. The students are, left to right: Miss Esther Osgood of Milton, Mr. Pearce, Miss Elizabeth Houlihan of Cambridge, and George Adelman of Winthrop.

Kitchen of Justice Gray Home Now an Adult Education Studio

Rolling pins and yellow crockery mixing bowls are being busily handled by business men and women nowadays in the kitchen of the five-story, red brick house at 79 Mt. Vernon Street—once the home of Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court.

It is not cakes and pies that are being produced with the aid of the familiar equipment though, but all sorts of art pottery ware. For the old kitchen and laundry have become studios of the Boston Center for Adult Education—which includes in its courses several dealing with arts and crafts.

Upstairs, in 10 living rooms of the big house, fires burn cozily as groups gather round the hearth to polish their languages, to acquire greater appreciation of music, to improve their English, to find new interest in night skies, to learn to build boats—or to widen their horizon in many other different ways.

Every 10 weeks new groups begin to study new topics. Miss Dorothy Hewitt, the Director, is always glad to hear of topics which prospective students would like to be able to study—and to offer such courses if they can be arranged. Just at present 97 different groups are meeting.

The Cambridge Center in Brattle House, Harvard Square, is in

Revised Rules Speed Action In U. S. Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1—Trial within a year of any case in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts is possible today under the revised rules of Federal procedure, Judge George C. Sweeney, of that court, said at a dinner meeting of the Worcester County Bar Association.

After a year's application by the Justices in this District, the new rules had in one or two cases reduced the time between the time the action was filed and brought to trial to six months, Judge Sweeney declared.

Stressing the elimination of time-wasting technicalities, notably by the pre-trial—an informal meeting of judge and counsel to reduce issues—and by the greater knowledge afforded litigants of their opponent's case under the revised rules, Judge Sweeney stated:

"I think that we can all hopefully look forward to a time when there will be a uniform civil procedure throughout all State and Federal courts. The law will then be at last freed from a great deal of the procedural fetters by which it has long been shackled."

Joseph Talamo, Worcester attorney and President of the Association, had earlier stated that legislation proposing adoption of Federal procedure rules in Massachusetts courts had failed to pass in the recent session of the Legislature. Judges Walter L. Collins and Joseph J. Hurley, both of Massachusetts Superior Court, also addressed the lawyers.

Frozen Fish Supply Down 25 Per Cent

Supplies of frozen fish and shellfish in cold storage in Boston at the end of October, amounted to 13,368,193 pounds, nearly half of which were fillets, chiefly haddock, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Fisheries today. This figure represents a drop of about 25 per cent from the holdings of one year previously when the total was 17,783,509 pounds.

The extent of the modern "processing" methods for fish is seen in the figure showing nearly 6,000,000 pounds of the total holdings to be fillets, or which 4,335,089 pounds were haddock fillets.

Another feature of the tabulation is evidence of the improvement in the New England swordfish catches, which have been more successful this season than for some time. Holdings of native swordfish are now 219,922 pounds, as against 85,955 pounds a year ago. Holdings of Japanese swordfish are lower, dropping from 253,625 pounds a year ago to 230,346 pounds now.

Small mackerel, too, are in much better supply. There are 2,036,237 pounds of small mackerel in storage against 650,473 pounds at this time last year. This reverses the situation in mackerel as to the size of the fish, for there are now 519,646 pounds of large and medium mackerel in storage compared to 2,174,576 pounds a year ago.

N. H. Rural Electrification Furthered by Federal Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—With the aid of $382,000 in funds from the Federal Rural Electrification Administration, the recently formed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc., — established through the State Grange—will extend electric lines in the rural areas of the State. New Hampshire already leads the Nation in percentage of electrified farms.

Allotment from the Federal agency is made with provision for later decision whether the co-operative shall establish its own generating plant, or purchase current wholesale. The New Hampshire co-operative in its first bids for the purchase of electricity on a wholesale basis has found the rate asked is higher than that being paid by such co-operatives in Vermont and other States.

If future negotiations with privately-owned utilities show that a wholesale rate that would compare with the cost of operating its own plant can be obtained, it is expected that $30,000 provided for the generating plant will not be used.

First area the co-operative will serve is the town of Lempster, where surveys have already been made. Through construction of 109 miles of line, electricity will be brought to several hundred families in this area.

Officials of the co-operative hope lines for this first area will be completed by Christmas.

Salvation Army Drive Is Resumed

More than 1,500 volunteer workers re-started the drive for contributions Monday, as the fourth week of the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army opened. The campaign which closes on Nov. 10, has $195,000 as its goal.

It will be visitation week at leading units of the organization in Boston. Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, Chief Executive of the Salvation Army in New England, urges men and women of Greater Boston towns, especially those who have never looked in at the activities of the Salvation Army centers, to start visiting. Colonel Hoffman suggests that all go to the Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, 202 West Newton Street; the Staniford Street Day Nursery, 17 Staniford Street; the Men's Service Department, 87 Vernon Street, where men are at work hourly repairing—painting—as they themselves are being rehabilitated; the Palace Hotel, Washington and East Brookline streets, and the Family Welfare and Prison Work department, at 4 East Brookline Street.

The second report meeting of the campaign will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday noon.

Auditor Returns By Judge's Order

Miss Josephine M. Farrell, dismissed city auditor of Revere, has regained her position by order of Judge James J. Ronan of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Ronan found that Miss Farrell, discharged by Mayor Laurence J. Gillis for "inattention to duties," had not received a proper hearing. Only two of the City's nine councillors attended the hearing.

"If it were not for this error in failing to grant Miss Farrell a proper hearing before the Board, I would order her petition dismissed," Judge Ronan said.

Mayor Gillis stated last night that the objection was merely a technicality, since councillors had no vote in the proceedings, the decision resting on the Mayor. He intends to carry the case to the full bench, he said.

B. & M. Deficit Largely Reduced

A net income of $352,065 after fixed charges, was reported by the Boston & Maine Railroad for the month of September, compared with a deficit of $738,894 in the corresponding period a year ago. The road's management said, however, that a comparison was "practically valueless" as the income a year ago was considerably reduced as a result of the hurricane.

For the first nine months of the year the road showed a deficit after fixed charges, of $94,814, compared with a deficit of $3,569,093 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Substitution Is Considered In N. H. Flood Control Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—The War Department, which through the Army Engineers is now constructing flood control projects at Surry Mountain, near Keene and Franklin Falls, is now giving careful consideration to a proposed project on Blackwater River near this City as at least a partial substitute for the much-contested proposed Riverhill project, which would have destroyed considerable farm land and caused the removal of a number of industries.

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a WIPE and a
DROP of OIL
is a poor substitute for a thorough watch cleaning job
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N. E. Egg Supply Found Plentiful

Eggs are plentiful in New England, it was reported by the New England crop reporting service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture service. In fact, there is a larger supply of eggs than usual at this season of the year.

Poultry and turkey in cold storage also are in abundance, the report revealed.

A sharp advance in feed prices was noted by the report which pointed out that this caused an increase in prices for eggs and chickens. On the basis of mid-September prices, the Service reported, 6.03 dozen eggs were needed to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration, compared with the 1934-1938 average of 5.30 dozen.

Town Office Found Held by an Alien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, N. H.—Arthur J. Plamondon, local Overseer of the Poor, finds himself in the embarrassing position of being a local office holder in spite of the fact that he is not a United States citizen. Mr. Plamondon was under the impression that he was a citizen but investigation disclosed that he had missed by a month.

Mr. Plamondon, who has held several local offices, was serving as a witness when a Federal official inquired regarding his citizenship. He replied his father had become a citizen before his (Plamondon's) 21st birthday which made the local official a citizen. Investigation disclosed that the elder Plamondon had received his naturalization papers in October, 1894, just a month after the present Overseer of the Poor became 21 years of age.

So Lebanon's Overseer of the Poor is becoming a citizen of the country in which he has held public office. He will receive his citizenship certificate at the January term of the Grafton County Superior Court.

G-Men to Increase Staff in New England

Augmentation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (G-Men) staff in New England was ordered yesterday from Washington, it was learned at the Federal Building here.

Precise number of men to be added was not known, but it was said that more men are needed in protection against spies and sabotage.

F. B. I. operatives, it was learned, are now visiting incoming ships and making inspections.

Early Auto Museum Planned for Milton, Mass.

An automobile museum, which will become one of four in the United States, will be established in Milton, Mass., it was indicated with the purchase by two prominent collectors of early motor vehicles, of a large stone building for the purpose.

The two collectors are George H. Waterman, Jr., of Brookline and Kirkland H. Gibson of West Greenwich, R. I. According to the announcement about 60 motor cars of all types, sizes and makes will be housed on the floor, with a balcony overlooking the exhibits. The building purchased must be entirely remodeled.

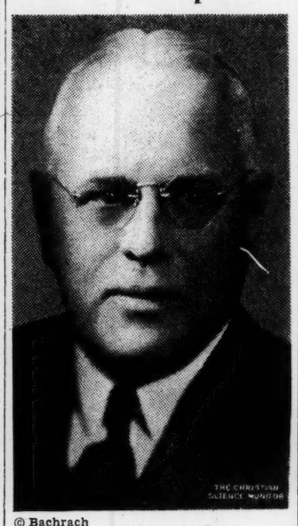
The museum is expected to be opened to the public early next spring.

The three other automobile museums are situated in Worcester, Mass., in California and in Dearborn, Mich., the latter the Henry Ford museum.

Bank Asks Intervention

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1—The First National Bank of Boston sought permission yesterday to intervene in the affairs of the New Haven Railroad in a petition filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court here. The Boston bank based its request on the fact that it was trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the New York & New England Railroad Company. Judge Carroll C. Hincks withheld his decision.

Heads Templars



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Arthur A. A. Stewart

At the 136th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, held Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Masonic Temple, Boston, Arthur A. A. Stewart of Lowell, Mass., was elected and installed Right Eminent Grand Commander. Mr. Stewart is a Professor at the Lowell Textile Institute from which he graduated in 1900; he is President of the Lowell Co-operative Bank and secretary-treasurer of the Lowell Masonic Association, Inc. In Masonry he has served at the head of all the York Rite bodies in Lowell, and was the head of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts 1935-37. He is Past Most Wise Master of Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, Lowell, and Honorary 33° of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite of the United States of America, Northern Jurisdiction.

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We're seventy-two years young this year. Come in and feast your eyes on the fashion merchandise which will make it well worth your while to shop with us during our Birthday Sale.
$12.75 TO $22.50 DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY, the season's smartest fashions $10.85
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$22.95 TO $25 WOMEN'S DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, many few of a kind pieces $18.00
$19.95 JUNIOR FORMALS, adorable nets, pastels and high shades, for all occasions $17.00
$19.95 MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESSES in sheer pastel wools and rayon crepes $14.90
Hundreds of other items not advertised in all three shops, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley
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As recently announced by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, savings totaling $175,000 a year for many telephone users become effective today. At the same time, a faster, more efficient and more extensive dial service goes into operation in Metropolitan Boston.

As a result of wide extension of the direct dial area, any dial telephone in Boston and vicinity may now reach nearly 420,000 telephones by dialing directly. These include nearly every telephone listed in the Boston directory and all telephones in the city of Lynn.

These service improvements are made possible by many years of research by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and by this Company.

LETTERS ARE NOW ON THE WAY to all customers whose service or rates are affected by the new improvements, and the new Boston telephone directories, which will be delivered shortly, will include complete details of the new service. We call your attention to the introductory pages of the forthcoming directory for further information on our new and more complete service for our Boston customers.

The Telephone Business Office serving your community will gladly answer any questions about the new service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Big Three Football Opener Saturday—Back Escorts Lineman for a Change

Teams Far Below Standard Except in Old Tradition

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Big Three (Harvard, Yale and Princeton) dominated the football world in publicity, players, money and victories, there was a constant rumbling of discontent from those outside the confines. Today the situation has altered greatly. The Big Three is existent in name only, the publicity has diminished, the players go elsewhere, the gate receipts have reached small change proportions and the victories are occasions.

This turn of events should have quieted the rumbling of discontent. It continues, however, but from another tack. The alumni and the press are sniping in a manner now that could easily turn into a forceful bombardment. With the Big Three reduced to tradition for prominence the solution has not been found. The press, the alumni and others want Harvard, Yale and Princeton to regain a place in the football world.

Coaching Variety

The Big Three football teams are coached by Richard Cresson Harlow (Harvard), Raymond 'Ducky' Pond (Yale), and Elton E. 'Tad' Wieman (Princeton). In those three you have the essence of variety. Dick Harlow came to Harvard as a so-called "name" coach; Pond is a Yale graduate, and Wieman was a line coach under Fritz Crisler. Since all three are involved in the decline of the Big Three you can hardly blame coaching in general.

All who know even something about football and who have had opportunity to view the decline of the Big Three at close hand realize that while coaching is vital, material is even more vital. And material is something the Big Three now gets only periodically because the academic controlling interests of the universities lean over backward in favor of scholars.

Facing Dilemma

The Harvard, Yale and Princeton A. A. powers are facing a decided dilemma. They know even better than the man on the street that their football teams year in and year out are not the equal of others they could mention. They also know how they could have such teams if they elected to go out in open competition. What really bothers is the necessity of charging corresponding admissions when the teams do not correspond. And it is necessary to so charge because, while the college academic interests might curtail the potency of football prospects, they offer no financial assistance.

What brings this all on, of course, is the approaching opening of the Big Three round-robin this Saturday, when Harvard invades the Palmer Stadium at Princeton to battle the Tigers. There were times when such a game would have approached the mythical eastern championship, but today it is just another game, and if it were not for the remaining tradition of the Big Three it would rate little recognition—there are much bigger and better football games on the day's schedule.

There was a time when it really meant something for a football team to beat Harvard, Yale or Princeton. Now it means little or nothing so far as nation-wide acclaim goes. For all that there are any number of the present-day first-10 teams of the nations who would still like to have a place on the Big Three schedule.

Yale, of course, maintains a terrific schedule, said to be in behalf of the financial return from the radio broadcast of its games. Harvard is billing an all-major schedule not so far away too, and since it is not because of radio broadcast, why could it possibly be? Do you suppose the Crimson gridiron outlook is on the upward turn? Certainly it could hardly sink to a much lower level than going into this Princeton game.

The Tigers have quite a score to settle with Harvard Saturday and are pretty well primed to settle it, despite the loss of their big tackle, Don Herring. The Crimson tied Princeton unexpectedly three years ago, 14 to 14, trounced them in Princeton two years ago, 34 to 6, and last year at Boston, 26 to 7. Those last two beatings have not set well with Princeton interests.

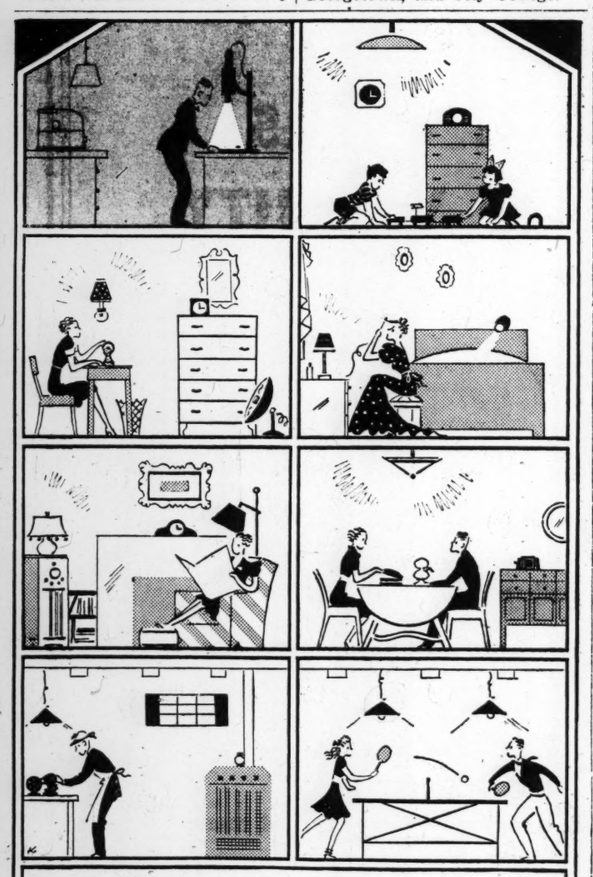
Harvard's athletic interests will leave Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock in three special cars for Princeton. There will be some 60 or more football players including the varsity and jayvee teams, plus 18 or 20 soccer players, coaches, managers and other officials connected with the Crimson interests. The majority will return to Boston on the Owl Sunday morning out of New York.

N. Y. U. Basketball

NEW YORK—Coach Howard G. Cann of New York University inaugurated his varsity and freshman basketball team drills at University Heights a couple of weeks back, and the veteran N. Y. U. court mentor hopes to have a strong combination of veterans ready to swing into action for the Violet. Seniors and veterans back for the 1939-40 campaign include Ceptain-elect Robert Lewis, Wilbert Falk, Marvin Loewith, and Edward Watson. Juniors with varsity experience from the season of a year ago are Benjamin Auerbach, Irving Dubinsky, Edward Stevens, and Irving Resnick. From last season's crack freshman squad Coach Cann has the services of Ralph Kaplowitz, Frank Turner, Bob Davidoff, Morty Lazar, and Emmanuel Schuman. After the close of the football season on Dec. 2, Arthur Schillig, senior and letterman, and Jack Barmak and Paul Payne, sophomores, will report for basketball.

Coach Cann is starting his 16th season as coach of basketball at N. Y. U. His record since 1923-24 shows 81 victories and 86 defeats. Last year the Violet broke even with 11 wins and 11 defeats.

The Violet schedule, which will be released shortly, includes nine games at Madison Square Garden. N. Y. U.'s opponents on the M. S. G. court are Missouri, Syracuse, Manhattan, St. Francis, Notre Dame, Fordham, St. John's, Georgetown, and City College.



All over the house

Even with all the pictures we have above, only a few of the many, many uses of electricity in the home are shown.

If you are not getting all the use you might from electricity in your home, talk with your electrician—who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor.

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Seattle—A group of University of Washington freshmen shown recently during their daily workout. They are rowing "Old Nero," the barge used for early practices, on the chilly waters of Lake Washington. Right: St. Louis, Mo.—Joe Medwick (left), slugging outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, are shown as they participated in the "Bowery Day" golf tournament here recently. Note the fancy outfit worn by Medwick. It is rumored in baseball circles that Brooklyn desires to obtain the hard-hitting outfielder in an off-season trade to aid the Dodgers in the 1940 pennant race.

Huskies to Use Passes Against Gymnast Eleven

Coach Jimmy Dunn anticipates no changes in his Northeastern varsity line-up for the Springfield game on Saturday and does not plan even to use any new plays, inasmuch as he was satisfied with the way the attack functioned against Rhode Island last week.

Dunn felt that the Huskies really started to roll against the Rams and he will simply attempt to keep them improving with the same attack they have employed all year. Moving pictures of the game showed that the Husky line was doing a good blocking job on offense.

Jack Caswell, sprint ace from Ilion, N. Y., was expected to practice tonight for the first time in almost two weeks. Caswell suffered a leg injury in the Tufts game and did not dress for Rhode Island last Saturday.

The New York speedster will not be in the first backfield against the Gymnasts, but he will definitely see plenty of action. Caswell is one of the best pass receivers on the squad and the Huskies probably will take to the air frequently because Springfield has a powerful veteran line that has been uniformly successful on defense throughout the season.

England vs. Wales

LONDON (CP CABLE)—English and Welsh soccer elevens will meet at Cardiff, Nov. 11 in the first unofficial international match of the war. The squads selected are at peace-time strength and the proceeds of the contest will go to the Red Cross. The teams:

England — Goal, Woodley (Chelsea); Backs, Bacuzzi (Fulham), Hapgood (Arsenal); Halfbacks, Crayston (Arsenal), J. Oakes (Charlton Athletic), Fenton (West Ham United); Forwards, L. Smith (Brentford), W. Hall (Tottenham Hotspur), L. Compton (Arsenal), Goulden (West Ham United), R. Smith (Millwall).

Wales—Goal, John (Swansea Town); Backs, Turner (Charlton Athletic), Whatley (Tottenham Hotspur); Halfbacks, Green (Charlton Athletic), T. G. Jones (Everton), Darson (Birmingham); Forwards, Hopkins (Brentford), Atley (Blackpool), Glover (Plymouth Argyle), Bryn Jones, Cumner (Arsenal).

Auburn Sharpens Its Passing Attack

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 1 (AP)—Coach Jack Meagher concentrated on sharpening Auburn's passing attack yesterday as the Tigers stepped through a snappy workout in weather similar to that they expect in Fenway Park when they tangle with the Boston College Eagles there Saturday.

Rufus Deal, the fullback who booted one 87 yards against Georgia Tech, and Halfback Dick McGowen were most impressive in a punting drill, while two sophomores, Francis Crimmins and John Chalkley, continued to press Bill Nichols and George Wolff for the starting call at tackles.

Nine and a Half Pins

RICE LAKE, Wis. (AP)—You bowlers who break down and weep when you get nine pins on those "pocket" hits, imagine the plight of Max Johnson of Hayward who got nine and a half pins in a bowling match here.

In a special match between Hayward and Rice Lake teams, Johnson cleared nine pins off the alley on his first ball, along with the upper half of the No. 5 pin. He had to shoot again to erase the rest of the five pin off the alley.

Rice Lake won the match, 2,707 to 2,386.

Television Game

New York University will make its television sports debut Nov. 4 when RCA-NBC will televise the Violet-Lafayette College football game at Ohio Field. The two elevens will cavort before the television lenses in an effort to break the three-to-three deadlock of the series which began in 1903.

Long-Time Coaching

DENVER (AP)—N. C. (Tub) Morris, who is secretary of the Colorado Golf Association and a former state champion, this season started his 25th year as football coach at West Denver High School.

No Changes for Auburn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 1—For the first time this season, the Auburn Tigers are likely to enter a football game with no changes being made in their starting line-up by Coach Jack Meagher. The Tigers clash with Boston College at Fenway Park, Boston, this Saturday, in the second of three intersectional games this fall.

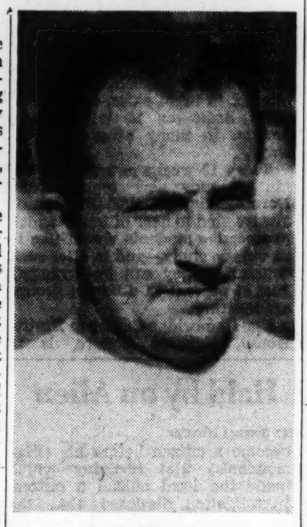
Several changes have been made in Auburn's starting line-up for each of the five tests this year and a trio of Tigers drew No. 1 tickets for the initial time against Georgia Tech in Atlanta last Saturday. The three newcomers and the eight with some first-string experience were fitted into a combination that gave the Yellow Jackets considerable trouble in the opening half in securing a 6-0 advantage at halftime. And many think Coach Meagher will nominate the identical eleven to face the B. C. Eagles.

Not Definite

But this is not definite, however, since Tech was as superior in the second half as Auburn was in the opening two periods and walked off with a 7-6 verdict for the second successive year. Nevertheless, the Bengals played by far their finest game of the season against Tech and the players now in the limelight the most were in the coveted line-up against the Engineers.

If Coach Meagher decides not to issue any transfers this week, the Bengals, who opened their three-game intersectional card by dropping a 7-0 upset decision to Manhattan in New York City, will take the field Saturday in Boston with Malvern Morgan at center, Capt. Milton Howell and Ernest Mills at guards, Alternate-Capt. Bill Nichols and George Wolff at tackles, Teedy Faulk and James Samford at ends, Lloyd Cheatham at quarterback, Dick McGowen or George Kenmore and Carl Happer at halfbacks, and Rufus Deal at fullback.

Best bets to crash the ace team ranks if any swaps are made are two sophomore tackles, Johnny Chalkley and Francis Crimmins. They spelled Nichols and Wolff in the scrap with Tech and their performances were satisfactory. It was a last second change that took them out of the line-up of the firsts in Atlanta and they are fast being recognized as players of starting caliber.



Jack Meagher

Alabama Polytechnic Institute Football Coach and Athletic Director

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Open in Quebec City

This week end sees the opening of the 1939-40 Provincial Hockey League season, and the first game will take place at Quebec City Friday night between the Boston Olympics and the Quebec Beavers.

Although the Olympics will enter this first contest with less than two weeks of practice, prospects at this time are far better than they were a year ago.

* * *

Coach Hago Harrington at an early-morning practice session at the Boston Arena this morning was not sure of how he would play his lines, nor even who would get into the game. In view of a league regulation that all players who enter the game Friday night must be signed on by the club Hago will be sparing with reserves.

May Only Use Dozen

"It is possible that we may use less than a dozen men Friday night," he said. "And several of the boys may not be able to make the game at all. Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord are two whose work will keep them in town until Friday night. It is probable, though, that they will go to Canada for the game with Shawinigan Falls Sunday afternoon."

The team will leave North Station for Quebec tomorrow night. On the day off on Saturday, the team will practice at Shawinigan Falls.

* * *

The N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold its 25th annual cross country championship run for individuals and teams over the Franklin Park course this Sunday afternoon. The distance is 10,000 meters, approximately six and one-quarter miles.

* * *

The Boston Bruins made a clean sweep of their exhibition series with Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians when they took the second game at the Arena last night by a score of 6 to 2. The Indians scored first on a play set up by Shore, but the Bruins took that advantage away in less than two minutes. Boston goals were scored by Bobby Bauer, 2, and Capt. Dit Clapper, Art Jackson, Roy Conacher, and Flash Hollett.

* * *

Huntington R. "Tack" Hardwick, President of the newly organized Boston Professional Indoor Baseball Club, has invited all aspirants for the team in New England to report at the South Armory, Boston, today, tomorrow, and Friday, to try out for the team. Candidates will be met by Joe Dugan, former Holy Cross and Yankee third baseman, who may become manager of the club since Harry Hooper, former Red Sox star, had announced he will be unable to leave California this winter.

* * *

Although Bowdoin has been installed the favorite to take the State of Maine Series for the fifth-straight year, it would not be wise to go too far out on a limb for the Polar Bears. In such a tight fight as goes on between Colby, Maine, Bates, and Bowdoin each year, anything can happen—and frequently does. Bowdoin and Bates boast victories over Colby and Maine, respectively. This Saturday, Bowdoin meets Bates and Colby plays Maine.

* * *

By winning over Amherst 19-14 last Saturday, Wesleyan can win its first Little Three championship in six years if it can tip over Williams on Armistice Day. On a basis of comparative scores Wesleyan should win, for Amherst beat Tufts 26-7, while Tufts beat Williams 14-12. These games, however, are just like the Maine Series games or the Harvard-Yale affairs. Again, anything can happen.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts is pointing his team for the game with Brown Saturday by shifting Sophomore Bob Rutter from the end squad to the backfield as understudy for Murray Kenney. Rutter was outstanding as a freshman back last year. Manly indicated yesterday he may change from his iron-man tactics by shooting in a lot of substitutes in order to save the regulars for the important games with Bowdoin, New Hampshire, and Mass. State which follow.

G. C.

Seagulls in Tie

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 1 (CP)—Atlantic City Seagulls and Baltimore Orioles of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League played a 6-6 tie here last night in an exhibition.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Chicago Bears beat Green Bay Packers, 21-10, before 31,-264, largest crowd ever to see pro football game at Chicago.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants purchased Shortstop Dick Bartell from Phillies for $75,000 cash and four players.

Entries Arriving For Harrier Meet

Entries are continuing to arrive for the annual Massachusetts Interscholastic Cross Country championship, the second sponsored by Boston University, at Nickerson Field next Saturday morning.

There are several new entries which promise to make this meet even greater than las year. Two of the newly-added schools are Holden High School and Murdock High School of Winchendon.

Very little, if anything, is expected from Murdock High School in view of the fact that this is the first year they have ever had cross country, and the green team has no outstanding men.

Holden High School has one outstanding cross country veteran in Armand Morin, who has been captain the last two years. He has been a star since his freshman year and has been the important factor in the little success his team has had. In the first three dual meets this year, he took first place against Hopedale and Southbridge, and was third in the Gardner meet. Holden, incidentally, lost to both Gardner and Hopedale and tied Southbridge.

Pirates Purchase Club

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—President William E. Benswanger announced the Pittsburgh Pirates—for the first time—had made an outright purchase of a minor league club. It is the Western Association Club at Hutchinson, Kan., which has had a working agreement with the Bucs for several years. Manager Jimmy Jordan will remain in charge. The price was not disclosed.

Guard Cremens Gets Thrill From First Touchdown Run

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The personal escort system has in the past usually referred to a boy, a girl, and a dance. But Halfback Jim Cassidy and Guard Charlie Cremens have started a new vogue at Boston University.

While guards have led interference for backs ever since the modern era of football bgan, it is so much of a rarity as to be novel when backs turn around to run interference for guards. But such a thing happened only last week in the Terriers' game with Western Maryland at Baltimore, and Coach Pat Hanley was so amazed he calls it one of the strangest plays he ever saw on a gridiron.

Right in His Arms

The whole thing began when the two teams were tied 0-0 and B. U. had possession of the ball about midfield. Walter Williams, the Terriers' passing ace, faded back to throw a forward and Cremens drew out of the line to block. Bricker, the Terriers' right half, succeeded in partially blocking the pass, but the ball went into the air and landed right in Cremens' arms.

Charlie immediately set sail for Western Maryland's goal line from his own 45. A good block by Left End George Murphy got him into the open where Cassidy picked him up. Right behind Cassidy was a Maryland player who was trying to cut down Cremens. Cassidy, however, yelling words of encouragement to Cremens, such as, "Never mind this guy, Charlie, I've got him covered," kept himself between the two and personally escorted the guard over the last white line.

That was Cremens' first touchdown, but according to the diminutive 160-pounder, it was "the biggest thrill I ever got in a football game."

Rindge Tech

Charlie spent his scholastic days at Rindge Tech in Cambridge, where he also played in the line. At B. U. he saw service on the freshman team, and then made the squad for the varsity his sophomore year. He did not play much, however, until Rollie Bernard, one of the Terriers' outstanding guards, was hurt, and then he came from nowhere to take over the starting position. He was never replaced.

When this season opened, Charlie and Capt. Paul Sullivan were the only two named by Hanley as being sure of their positions. As the first game approached, though, Cremens had quite a task to keep his position from several candidates who had surged forward.

The opener with Franklin and Marshall found Cremens at his right guard berth, and he has started every game since. Incidentally, Ray Hartley of Lowell, who gave Charlie his hardest fight, is the other regular guard. Both will start against Manhattan Saturday.

Hard Game

This affair with the Jaspers shapes up as the toughest contest the Terriers have had this season, and for sheer hard football, may be the equal of the annual game with Boston College. In four games this fall, Manhattan has lost to Holy Cross and Duquesne, while toppling St. Bonaventure and Auburn. Auburn is the team which will be here Saturday to play Boston College and the Tigers have a chance to be the third southern team to win in New England this fall.

Although several injuries were reported by the B. U. squad following last week's game, Coach Pat Hanley expects to have all his operatives ready for the Jaspers. He plans no change in his starting line-up, which finds McDonald, Giannotti, Hartley, Needham, Cremens, Captain Sullivan, and Lanata in the line, with Pantano, Cassidy, Jim Sullivan, and Salvati in the backfield.

* * *

Coach Hanley disagrees with Coach Leahy of Boston College that the best offense against the five-man line is the forward pass. "Straightaway plays are my answer," he says . . . Incidentally, Pat said yesterday that he and his brother, Dick, inaugurated the first five-man line in the Big Ten Conference when they were at Northwestern . . . Hanley agrees that the five-man line makes for a lower-scoring game, consequently a less interesting game for the spectators . . . He believes that a rule may soon be adopted to have at least six men on the line of scrimmage by the defense until the play develops . . . B. U.'s line coach, Al Kawal, said that he thought adoption of such a rule would handicap the initiative of coaches . . . The Terriers, both coaches and squad, felt they were the recipients of very poor officiating at Baltimore . . . They had six 15-yard penalties and six of five yards for a total of 120 yards called on them, as against one five-yard penalty against Western Maryland . . . That one penalty came in the fourth period and was for too many times out . . . The Terriers held a blackboard drill yesterday afternoon because of the rain . . . The coaching staff diagrammed Lou Little's Columbia single wingback offense which is used by Manhattan . . . B. U. right now has equaled last year's record of three wins.

Kavanaugh in Path of Vols

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (AP)—Tennessee, the nation's No. 1 football outfit, stakes its perfect defensive record and Rose Bowl hopes against Ken Kavanaugh's pass-grabbing ability Saturday, and Maj. Bob Neyland is concerned lest his team come a cropper in the argument with the great Louisiana State end.

"I don't believe there is a team in the country that can stop Kavanaugh from catching passes," Neyland declared today.

"Our scouts report that L. S. U. is 50 per cent stronger than the team we beat 14 to 6 last year. Their running attack is more versatile and there's always Kavanaugh."

Kavanaugh, whose dexterity at spearing passes has placed him at the top of the Southeastern Conference scoring heap with 54 points, was the last gridder to score on the Volunteers. He put on his specialty in Tennessee's end zone here last fall, but since that time none of the 10 opponents the Vols have met has seriously threatened their goal line.

The rangy Louisiana receptionist will be a marked man when the Tigers and Vols trod the field at Baton Rouge Saturday. However, the distinction isn't new to Kavanaugh. He's been marked in every game this year but has acquitted himself nobly — so nobly, in fact, that he's already being tabbed for All-America.

Mississippi held him scoreless in L. S. U.'s opener, but on successive Saturdays he scored four touchdowns against Holy Cross, one against Rice, and two each against Loyola and Vanderbilt.

Tennessee's strategy likely will be to rush L. S. U.'s passers. The Vols were baffled completely by Tiger aerials last year until guard Bob Suffridge started sitting in the pitchers' laps.

Miller Ready

HANOVER, N. H., Oct 31 (AP)—Both Bill Hutchinson, outstanding back, and Capt. Whit Miller, casualties in Saturday's Harvard game, have recovered sufficiently to be ready to start against Yale, Trainer Rollie Bevan said yesterday.

Squad members who took part in the Harvard game were excused from the drill and the remainder scrimmaged against the freshmen. The varsity players saw pictures of the Harvard game and had errors pointed out to them.

Brown Rested

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31 (AP)—Brown's varsity football stalwarts were given a full day of rest yesterday. Preparations for the Bruins' next game, against the Tufts Jumbos here on Saturday, were due to get underway today.

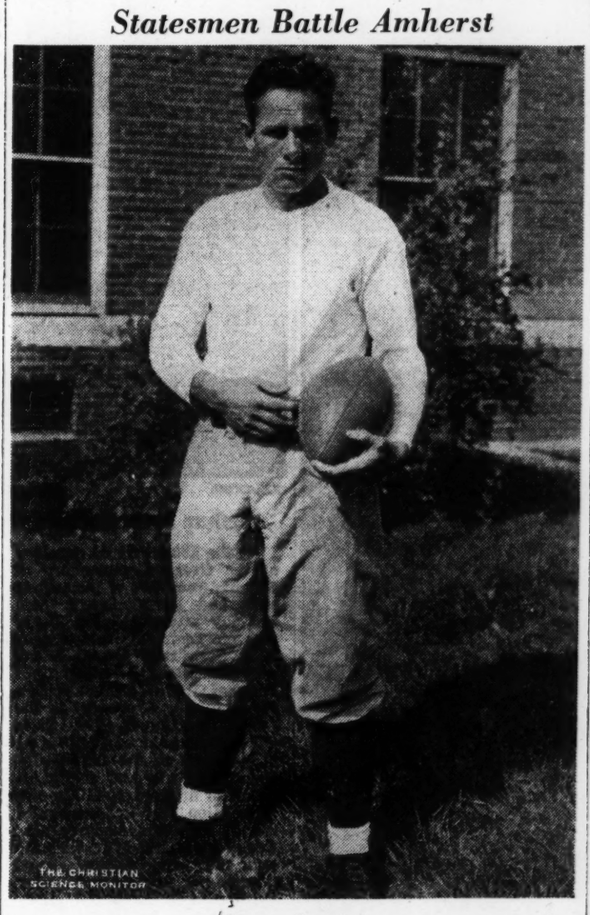
The Bears came out of the rugged test with Princeton in excellent physical condition. Capt. John McLaughry and Charlie Blount, the Bruins' ace passer, had minor injuries but both are expected to be ready for a full time duty against the Jumbos.

Mawhinney's Record Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George Mawhinney's record of having started 55 consecutive games during his high school and college football playing came to an end last Saturday, as the veteran Brown guard from Brookline, Mass., failed to start against Princeton. In compiling the 55-game total, Mawhinney started 28 high school contests, six freshman, and 21 varsity games.

Statesmen Battle Amherst



Elbert Caraway

Coach of the Massachusetts State varsity football team that faces Amherst at Amherst this Saturday. Caraway graduated from Purdue University in 1930.

U. of Washington Men's Cheering Section Surprises Home-Coming Day Crowd

Students Rally Behind Coach Phelan's Eleven

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE — When the entire men's cheering section of the University of Washington stormed onto the playing field immediately following the final gun that sounded the first victory of the season for the Huskies, the rest of a home-coming day crowd of 20,000 looked on in amazement.

The celebrating students, numbering more than 4,000, swarmed over the green turf, hoisted Coach Jim Phelan and the players onto willing shoulders, then tore down the goal posts that were imbedded in concrete.

An after-game celebration may not be unusual at many schools—but it is quite an event for Washington. And the remarkable thing about this show of school spirit is —it look a losing team to arouse the interest.

Explanation in Order

A little explanation may be in order. The University of Washington, now a school educating more than 10,000 students, has had a reputation for a lack of school spirit ever since becoming a mass-education school. The University is situated in a large city with two-thirds of the students not in organized houses and the majority living at home, away from the campus. Also, figures show that 75 per cent of the students are entirely or partly self-supporting, and many of these working students have little time for extra-curricular activities.

So the recent years have rolled by, with just a small part of the student body expressing what is commonly called "school spirit." Even when Washington defeated Washington State 40-0 to gain the Rose Bowl bid, in the final game of the 1936 season, the student crowd failed to get overly excited.

Attitude Reflected

This year has been one of the worst in Husky football history. On four successive week ends the Washington football team has tasted defeat. Yet even in losing, the team displayed such grand spirit and determination that it was reflected in the attitude of the student body.

Criticism of the coach by a local newspaper also worked its effect in rallying the students to the support of the grid mentor, and when they raised Coach Phelan onto shoulders and paraded him around the field you would have thought he had just given Washington a championship — rather than the first win in five games, and that against a team that hadn't yet won a game.

While all this was going on, the rest of the crowd stayed in the stands, appreciating this revival of interest. It brought much cheer to the old grads attending home-coming, as they remembered the "good old days" at school.

Odd Scoring

The football game itself deserves some mention, ending as it did with the unusual score Washington 8-Stanford 5, which included one touchdown, one field goal, and two safeties.

Stanford stopped a first-quarter Husky drive on their 4-yard line, taking the ball on downs. Instead of kicking out of danger, the Cardinals tried to pull a "fooler" by having Nurm Standlee skirt end from punt formation. But the play didn't fool anyone, including the Washington team, and Husky end Danny Yarr pulled Standlee down in the end zone for a safety, and Washington led 2-0.

Back came Stanford in the second quarter recovering a Washington fumble and driving to the 5-yard line before being stopped. Whereupon Jim Groves kicked a field goal, and the score at half-time was Stanford 3-Washington 2, which certainly didn't look like a football score.

In the second half, the Huskies got moving, and fullback Don Jones ended a concerted drive by scoring from the one-yard line. The conversion was missed, and Washington led 8-3. Back came the Indians on rampage, but the inspired Washington team stopped the advance on the 3-yard line. Two line plays netted nothing, and the Huskies took time out.

Blocked Kick Trouble

What to do? All season long blocked kicks had been disastrous. Last week against Oregon State a blocked kick in the end zone led to the winning Beaver touchdown. And the seniors on the Washington team remembered the game in Seattle two years ago against Stanford, when a blocked kick in the end zone gave the Cardinal team their winning margin.

Coach Jim Phelan decided for the Washington team with a smart bit of strategy. Substitute quarterback Elmer Berg was sent in to call a play. Berg took the pass from center, then stepped back out of the end zone area, for an automatic safety, making the score 8-5.

With a free kick allowed after a safety, Washington got out of danger, and the game ended with that three-point Husky margin.

The Washington team is improving with every game, and may yet prove a bugaboo to el Trojan in their December game. The Huskies have won five in a row from Southern California, and this year the word comes from the South that Howard Jones is planning to end the string of losses.

Bob Cahn

Typical Leading American Grid Mentors

Wide World

(1) "Tiny" Thornhill, Stanford. (2) Lonnie Stiner, Oregon State College. (3) Edwin C. (Babe) Horrell, University of California at Los Angeles. (4) Jim Phelan, University of Washington. (5) Tex Oliver, University of Oregon. (6) Leonard B. "Stub" Allison, University of California. (7) Howard Jones, University of Southern California. (8) Babe Hollingbery, Washington State.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

TUCSON, Ariz. — Eight University of Arizona football players, members of an art appreciation class, won't have to make up work they lost on the Marquette trip—if they can show they stopped off in Chicago to visit the art institute. Squad members taking music appreciation or camp cookery, however, couldn't arrange similar academic visits during the Milwaukee venture.

★ ★ ★

BOULDER, Colo.—Paul McClung of Colorado University had not scored a point for the Buffs—until last Saturday. Then he scored three touchdowns against Wyoming and kicked an extra point. The reason? His former coach at South Denver High, Howard Johnson, was the referee, and Paul wanted to show him what he could do.

★ ★ ★

LEXINGTON, Va.—V. M. I. lost to Columbia last week—and the players think they know why. The Light Blue's center, Don Snavely, is recommended as "the best lineman we have met" by the V. M. I. players—and coaches.

★ ★ ★

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Rice Owls have a pretty impressive intersectional record to keep intact, and they don't intend to let the Fordham Ram spoil it Saturday. In 54 intersectional tussles since 1912, the feathered flock has kept its record on the sunny side of .500 per cent—winning 27, losing 22 and tying five.

★ ★ ★

ITHACA, N. Y.—"Remember 1930" is the gridiron battle cry in these parts this week. Columbia is coming to town—much as they did in 1930. That year the Light Blue had been kicked around by Dartmouth, 52-0; barely had beaten little Williams, 3-0, while Cornell had gone majestically on—crushing all foes. The score: Columbia 10, Cornell 7.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK—Four reasons for the Fordham Ram worrying about this week's game with Rice: 1—The passing ability of Ernie Lain; 2—two lines, (which average 207 and 208 pounds); 3—The law of averages (which can't deny this strong Southwest team forever), and 4—A big town stimulus which always makes invading teams play better-than-average ball.

'Fellows Named John'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Speaking of "fellows named Joe," how about the ones named John on the University of Detroit squad? It would be possible for Coach Charles E. "Gus" Dorais to put an "all-John" backfield on the gridiron and have a better than fair quartet of ball-carriers, kickers and passers.

This quartet would comprise; John C. Biringer, left half; John F. Halpin, right half; John G. Charbeneau, quarterback, and John W. McDermott, fullback.

Biringer really plays quarterback, but he could be shifted to left-half because he is an excellent passer, runner and pass-receiver. All of the other men would be in their natural positions. McDermott has won two letters at fullback, Charbeneau one at quarter, and Halpin one at half. Biringer is a sophomore.

If that wouldn't be enough Johns to make up a quota, Coach Dorais could supplement it with John McManigal, who has been the starting right guard this season.

Coaches Lead Hectic Lives During Season of Football

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—What about football coaches?

Yes, what about these few hundred men across the nation whose headlined football squads fill stadium after stadium from September through December?

"What do they do . . . how do they do it . . . what kind of men are they . . . what are they made of?"

To answer the last question first—they are made of "sterner stuff." They have to be, for today when their footballers are at the top of the heap "there's nobody better than old coach so-and-so." But when they have had a lean year or two—or three—old coach so-and-so has gone by.

But despite the chances they take on being hounded by the alumni one day and paraded by the Chamber of Commerce and the national magazines the next, most of the nation's top-ranking coaches keep their feet on the ground and wear normal size hats.

Good Cross Section

The coaches out here in the Pacific Coast Conference are a good cross section of the typical leading American gridiron mentor. (This excludes the thousands of high and prep school coaches of lesser light but almost without exception of the same high caliber . . . men who usually inspire fair play and good sportsmanship into youngsters.)

There isn't space enough to mention all the Coast Conferences coaches, except briefly.

Leonard B. "Stub" Allison of California's Golden Bears, Howard Jones of Southern California's Trojans and Claude "Tiny" Thornhill of Stanford's Indians are examples of the successful coaches. "Tiny" has had his troubles recently and is now reaping a few thorns after the more prosperous years.

Remains Popular

But a coach doesn't have to be a constant winner to remain popular—in some schools. Dynamic Orin "Babe" Hollingbery of Washington State, who is more spectacular on the sidelines than his teams usually are on the field, is one of the coaches to lose often; but one of the most popular. Reason? He performs miracles with little or no material.

Two West Coast colleges have made recent changes in coaches in the past two years and both schools are having exceptionally good seasons this year. These are Oregon with Tex Oliver, and University of California at Los Angeles with Babe Horrell.

Has Good Season

Oregon State with Lon Stiner on the bench is having a splendid season. And even when the Beavers weren't going so well Lon was popular at Corvalis. But Jimmy Phelan up at the University of Washington has had the wolves hard at him for three years now. Jimmy has had good teams but no great ones, and the Washingtonians, used to championship crews, want championship football teams—or else. With little success this season Jimmy will have to nip off a league leader or two to save himself.

Pity the poor coach. He must find the best material he can put his hands on. He must get these boys without laying himself open to the charge of "commercialism." Often that is extremely difficult where the job-offer markets of some schools are infinitely more attractively presented to high school stars than at others.

The coach must depend on alumni to scout out good high-school players and to secure them for the alma mater, and he must go out himself and try to interest boys to come to his university.

Once that period of "recruiting" is over the practice sessions begin. It's hard work. Day and night the coach drills his charges. By day it's work on the field. At night it's blackboard work outlining new plays, checking old ones.

Comes Saturday. The best combination goes on the field. Maybe they click. Perhaps they don't. The papers come out Sunday morning. Coach so-and-so is a great mastermind or he may be any number of other less complimentary things.

His telephone rings. An irate alumnus wants to know why the quarterback didn't learn to call signals in practice. Newspaper reporters work him over as press box quarterbacks, and the alumni association meets to discuss a new coach.

Box Office Influence

The commercialism of the box office at the national football stadia has tended to swing the game away from one of pure sport and fun to a series of week-end battles more skillfully planned with more work behind them than the general staff would put in on a military encounter.

Coaches are diplomats, character-builders, business managers, philosophers, chamber of commerce speakers, good fellows, and wizards all wrapped into one . . . they have to be. Does anyone want their jobs? **Royal Arch Gunnison**

Lepine Confident Canadiens Will Surprise Hockey Fans

MONTREAL, Nov. 1 (AP) — The Montreal Canadiens have encountered nearly every imaginable difficulty since they won the Stanley Cup in 1932.

Falling attendance has been costly. Star players have faded. And they made a resounding flop in the 1938-39 season after being picked title contenders.

But there's one trouble that won't bother "Pit" Lepine, who will coach the Flying Frenchmen the coming National Hockey League season. His players aren't likely to suffer from inflated ideas of their ability because of pre-season praise. And, says Lepine, "we may surprise a lot of people."

Three Holdouts

Lepine and Manager Jules Dugal, who piloted the club part of last season, have had to deal with many players who didn't like terms of their contracts. But now all are signed except Hector (Toe) Blake, left winger who led the league in scoring last season; Herb Cain, another left winger, and center Marty Barry, who joined the Canadiens after the Detroit Red Wings gave him his release a short time ago. They're expected to come to terms before the season opener against Chicago next Sunday.

Lepine is just as well pleased right wingers Johnny Gagnon, Bill Summerhill, Rod Lorrain and Earl that the experts aren't going overboard with optimistic predictions this year, but he hints his team will have some surprises.

"Let these boys work with me, which I know they will, and we might surprise a lot of people," he says. "I'm absolutely confident we'll make a play-off place, of course. Anyhow, it's a consolation not to have a whole lot of predictions to live up to like last year."

New Defense

In addition to the three "holdouts," the Canadiens roster lists defensemen Cliff (Red) Goupille, Cy Wentworth, Doug Young and Walter Buswell to work in front of goalies Claude Bourque and Wilf Cude.

This defense is mostly a new one, for Albert (Babe) Siebert, who was to have coached the team, is gone; Stew Evans retired and Des Smith went to Chicago on an option technicality. Young, like Barry, was released by Detroit.

On the front lines, there are Robinson; centers Polly Drouin, Armand Mondou, Paul Haynes and Barry and left wingers George Mantha, Ray Getliffe and Lou Trudel, as well as Blake and Cain. Getliffe, most prominent newcomer, was bought from the Boston Bruins. Robinson was picked up from Chicago.

The only one of last year's forward combinations likely to remain intact is the Drouin-Lorrain-Trudel line, outstanding in exhibition games. Barry may be used to center Getliffe and Robinson, while Haynes may pivot for Gagnon and Blake, Mondou could center either line, and Mantha could step in at left wing on either.

Tar Heels Among the Great

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—The amazing, undefeated University of North Carolina Tar Heels, claiming two of the country's top-tier triple-threaters in a series of color-splashed, aerial-circus comeback victories stood today among the football great.

The Tar Heels, tagged by sports writers as one of the country's most resourceful elevens after they came from behind to beat the undefeated New York University and Pennsylvania teams and to tie the undefeated Green Wave of Tulane at 14-all, pointed to the scintillating work of George Stirnweiss, the Bronx fast-stepper, and Jim (Sweet) Lalanne, the Louisiana sure-shot.

Record Crowd Expected

Ahead Nov. 4 lies N. C. State, and then Davidson, Duke, and Virginia. Already more than 43,000 tickets have been sold to the Duke game for Nov. 18 and a Southern Conference football record crowd of upward of 51,000 is expected.

After the fast-traveling Tar Heels whipped Penn 30 to 6 last Saturday, with Lalanne participating in the scoring of every point, even to holding the ball for the extra point kicks, the nation's experts bounced the team from 13th place to 9th in the Associated Press rankings.

Stirny and Lalanne have sparked the Carolina offense, with gains of 7.4 and 7.2 yards a run, respectively, and with punting averages of 42 and 40.8 yards, but it is in their passing that the pay-offs have come. Lalanne has completed 30 of 59 for 465 yards, and Stirnweiss 17 of 29 to net 168 yards. Seven of Lalanne's heaves have been for scores, with Stirny registering three. Lalanne personally has scored six touchdowns and Stirnweiss three.

Pass Receivers

You must have receivers to complete passes and Paul Severin, end from Pennsylvania, and George Radman ,the Ohio kid, a back, are among the best.

Another reason the Heels win is the adept and patent punting of Soph Harry Dunkle, who has booted 22 times for an average of 45.5 yards.

A stalwart line, headed by Jim Woodson, of a long line of North Carolina Woodsons at the University, and Gates Kimball, from Winston-Salem, has shown its ruggedness by yielding only 39 points in six games.

There've been other unusual things about the Tar Heels this year, including the fact that Stirnweiss, a New York boy, led the victory over N. Y. U.; Lalanne, from Lafayette, La., provided the punch to tie Tulane; and two Pennsylvanians, Carl Suntheimer, a sub center, and Severin, powerfully aided Lalanne in the game against Penn.

Princeton 150's League Leaders

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1 (AP)—Official standings in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League, released today, revealed Princeton University's 150-pounders in the lead with a record of three victories and no defeats.

Trailing in second place, with two triumphs and one setback, was Cornell.

A scorless tie with Lafayette pushed Rutgers back into third place from the runner-up berth.

Two points are awarded for each win, one for a tie and nothing for a defeat.

Cornell, like its heavier brothers who walopped Ohio State, proved the surprise of the week end with a top-heavy victory over Pennsylvania.

The standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
Princeton	3	0	0	6
Cornell	2	1	0	4
Rutgers	1	0	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	2	0	2
Yale	1	1	0	2
Lafayette	0	2	1	1
Villanova	0	2	0	0

Eastern Batters

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 1 (AP)—The most dangerous batter in the Eastern Baseball League during the past season was little Albert Brancato, a Philadelphia boy, who played third base for the second division Williamsport Grays

Brancato took the "runs batted in" title with a total of 98, official averages showed today, although his batting average for 135 games was only .280, far below the .336 George Staller, Elmira outfielder, compiled in winning the batting championship.

Brancato, who played with the Philadelphia Athletics in the closing days of the American League season, pounded out 147 hits in 526 times at bat, including 19 doubles, eight triples and five homers.

Staller, playing in all but three of the 140-game schedule, smacked out 187 hits in 557 times, but drove in only 68 runs. Jack Graham of Binghamton, leading home run clouter with 29, and runner up to Brancato with 94 runs batted in, finished in a two-way tie with Glenn McQuillen of Williamsport, for second place in the batting race. Each had an average of .326.

Mickey Harris of the championship Scranton team, won 17 games and lost four to top the pitchers with a percentage of .810. Xavier Rescigno of Elmira, who won 11 and lost 4, turned in the best earned-run average—2.21.

'Auction Block'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, said his whole team—with the exception of Catcher Frankie Hayes and Outfielder Bob Johnson — is "on the auction block."

Preparing for the annual meeting of major and minor league owners at Cincinnati in December, Mack said that with the two exceptions "I will trade any player if we can gain young, enthusiastic players who, though not necessarily stars, possess a bright future."

'Dream' Play

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Football fans here have seen their "dream" play—a halfback catching his own forward pass—but it was more of a nightmare because the play lost eight yards.

In the Green Bay Packers-Washington Redskins game, Cecil Isbell, Packer back, threw a pass which was blocked by Charlie Malone, Redskin end. The ball bounced high in the air, as it came down, Isbell caught it and started to run, but Malone pulled him down.

Exhibition Hockey

At St. Louis: Chicago Black Hawks 3, St. Louis Flyers 2.

At Detroit: Detroit Red Wings (National) 4, Indianapolis Capitols (International) 1.

At Boston: Springfield Indians (International) 2, Boston Bruins (National) 6.

At Sherbrooke, Quebec: Washington Eagles (Eastern Amateur League) 4, Sherbrooke Red Raiders 4 (tie).

Kerksiek to Atlanta

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Gerry Nugent, president of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, announced the sale of Pitcher Wayman Kerksiek to Atlanta of the Southern Association. Kerksiek came to the Phillies last year from Louisville and was used in only a few games. The sale price was not announced.

Looking Ahead

DENVER, (AP)—Denver University and Iowa State authorities must hit it off all right. New contracts will insure Iowa State's playing here as Denver's opening grid opponent every season through 1942.

Outstanding Threats Appear In Big 10 Individual Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With leaders idle or engaged in non-Conference games, outstanding threats developed in all departments of individual play in Big Ten games last week.

Don Clawson emerged as Northwestern's point-getter and added a touchdown and conversion against Illinois to give him a three game total of 19 points, placing him second in Conference scoring ahead of Iowa's Erwin Prasse, with 18 points. Both remain far behind the pace setter, Michigan's Tom Harmon, who has 45 points in two games, and who was engaged in an intersectional contest Saturday.

Challenged

Harmon's standing as the Conference's leading ground gainer was challenged in Saturday's games as Paul Soper of Northwestern and George Paskvan of Wisconsin boosted their records. Harmon's revised record in two games shows a gain of 239 yards in 25 attempts and Soper last week broke loose for 153 yards to come within four yards of the leader, showing a total of 235 yards in 32 attempts. Paskvan, the Big Ten's workhorse as he has carried the ball 67 times in three games, was within two yards of Harmon, showing a total gain of 237 yards.

Iowa's Nile, halfback Nile Kinnick, rolled on last week with the promise of a hot-stretch duel between him and "Hurling Hal" Hursh of Indiana for passing honors, and with exceptional figures. Kinnick completed seven passes for 125 yards against Wisconsin last week, and ran his three-game total to 354 yards. Hursh, who did not play last week, has completed 26 of 46 passes in three games for a total of 394 yards.

Pass Receptions

Favored receivers of Kinnick and Hursh lead the Conference in pass receptions. Harold Zimmer of Indiana has received five Hursh aerials for 137 yards and Prasse has taken five passes for 117 yards.

Big Ten Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts. For	Pts. Agst
Michigan	2	0	0	1.000	112	7
Ohio State	2	0	0	1.000	36	20
Northwestern	2	1	0	.667	26	20
Indiana	2	1	0	.667	50	38
Iowa	2	1	0	.667	58	69
Purdue	0	0	1	.000	13	13
Minnesota	0	1	1	.000	33	36
Chicago	0	1	0	.000	0	85
Illinois	0	2	0	.000	6	20
Wisconsin	0	3	0	.000	20	46

Results Oct. 28

Northwestern	13	Illinois	0
Iowa	19	Wisconsin	13
Cornell	23	Ohio State	14
Michigan	27	Yale	7
Santa Clara	13	Purdue	6

Games Nov. 4

Michigan at Illinois
Indiana at Ohio State.
Iowa at Purdue.
Northwestern at Minnesota.
Chicago at Virginia.

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Harmon, hb (Mich.)	2	6	6	1	45
Clawson, fb (N. U.)	3	3	1	0	19
Prasse, e (Ia.)	2	3	0	0	18
Rucinski, e (Ind.)	3	2	0	0	12
Herbert, qb (Ind.)	3	1	3	1	12
B. Smith, hb (Minn.)	2	2	0	0	12
Langhurst, fb (O. S. U.)	2	2	0	0	12
Westfall, fb (Mich.)	2	2	0	0	12
Strong, hb (Mich.)	2	2	0	0	12
Green, fb (Ia.)	2	2	0	0	12
Kinnick, hb (Ia.)	2	1	4	0	10
Scott, qb (O. S. U.)	2	1	3	0	9
Gage, qb (Wis.)	3	1	2	0	8
Mernick, qb (Minn.)	2	1	2	0	8
Evashevski, qb (Mich.)	2	1	1	0	7
Trosko hb (Mich.)	2	1	1	0	7

Zimmer, FB (Ind.); Brooks, HB (Ind.); Tipmore, HB (Ind.); Dean, HB (Iowa); Van Every, HB (Minn.); Franck, HB (Minn.); Clair, E (OSU); Rankin, E (Pur.); Beylene, HB (Pur.); Maddox, HB (Ind.); Elting, HB (Ill.); York, HB (Wis.); Zimmerman, FB (Mich.); Nelson, HB (Mich.); Renda, HB (Mich.); Csak, E (Mich.); Sarkkinen, E (OSU); Coupee, QB (Iowa); Evans, E (Iowa); Lorenz, E (Wis.); Soper, HB (N. U.), have each scored one touchdown.

Post-Season Pro Games

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Football League champions will complete in a special post-season game at Los Angeles yearly for the next five years, Cal L. Storck, league president, announced.

"The league has consummated a five-year contract with a Los Angeles paper for the series," he said.

Storck continued, "The champions will engage an all-League team selected by votes of spectators in a national poll. The game will be played sometime between Jan. 1 and 15."

The preview of this series was seen at Los Angeles last January when the New York Giants defeated an all-League team, 13-10.

Fifty Years of Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Back in 1889, Columbia played its first game of football with Cornell at Berkeley Oval, with Cornell winning, 20 to 0.

The Lions will celebrate the completion of 50 years of the rivalry launched that day when they meet Cornell's Big Red machine on Shoellkopf Field in Ithaca next Saturday. The game will be the first for Columbia away from Baker Field since the opening contest of the season was played with Yale at New Haven.

The Cornell-Columbia renewal will mark another chapter in one of the most closely contested series in the East. Begun in 1889, the series was continued until 1906, when Columbia dropped football for a 10-year period. The Cornell-Columbia series was resumed in 1920 and has been played annually on a home-and-home basis since. Of the 26 games played, Cornell has won 14 and Columbia nine, with three ties.

During the period from 1924 through 1937, no game of this series was won by a margin of more than 14 points. Usually the difference between winning and losing was a touchdown or a field-goal. One of the greatest games of the series was played in 1930, the first year of Lou Little's tenure on Morningside Heights when underrated Columbia won by 10-7, with Ralph Hewitt running 95 yards for a touchdown and kicking a 53-yard drop-kick for the Lions.

Last year, however, Coach Carl Snavely's Big Red team upset the balance with a 23-to-7 victory over a Columbia team which lost Sid Luckman after 27 minutes of play.

Lou Little, serving his tenth season as Columbia's coach, has seen his Columbia teams whip Cornell five times, with three defeats and one tie. Columbia's last decision over the Big Red, however, was in 1936, when the Light Blue won by a score of 20 to 13 at Baker Field.

New Mexico Aggies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — Third home football game of the season for Oklahoma A. and M. college, seventh on the 1939 varsity schedule, will be the occasion for Homecoming celebrations in Stillwater when the Aggies play New Mexico State on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at Lewis Field here.

The New Mexico State College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts is a state-sponsored institution. First classes were held in 1891. The college is located in State College, N. M., three miles south of Las Cruces. The college occupies a 72-acre irrigated campus. On the campus are a school of agriculture, school of engineering, and school of arts and sciences, with a total enrollment last year of approximately 1,500 students.

Home football games are played on Queensberry Field, which has wood stands accommodating 4,000 fans.

Present football coach, and also athletic director, is Gerald H. Hines, graduate of New Mexico State College in 1926. His varsity assistant is Julius Johnson, formerly head football coach at Cameron junior college, Lawton, Okla.

Oklahoma's Aggies and New Mexico's Aggies have never met before in any athletic rivalry. Hines took over the coaching reins there in 1929 and has pushed New Mexico State to the front rank of strong teams in the southwest. His 1938 club was champion of the Border Conference.

Arnold Date Shifted

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP) —Athletic Director Jack Lockery announced today that Arnold's football team will meet Montclair Teachers here Nov. 3 instead of the following day as originally planned. The Yale-Dartmouth game here Saturday was given as the reason for the shift.

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Three Current Films Remain for Second Week—Smeterlin Concert

Zorina in 'On Your Toes,' Cagney and Veidt Films Due

This is a week of hold-overs on the screen in Boston. Mickey Rooney, for instance, is staying for a second week at the State and Orpheum in "Babes in Arms." So are Ingrid Bergman and Leslie Howard in "Intermezzo: A Love Story" at the Keith Memorial, and that blue ribbon English cast which acts in "The Mill on the Floss" at the Fine Arts.

At the Paramount and Fenway the major film on the bill starting Thursday will be "On Your Toes," with Zorina, lately of the ballet and of the musical comedy, "I Married an Angel," heading the cast. The new film derives from the musical show of the same name which was seen in Boston some four years ago when it was in prepartion for New York.

Then and now in the screen version two ballets are to be found in the entertainment; one, a burlesque called "Princess Zenobia," and the second, sufficiently described by its title of "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue." Eddie Albert has fallen heir to the role done on the stage by Ray Bolger. Others in the cast are Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, James Gleason, Leonid Kinskey, Erik Rhodes, and Queenie Smith. The two ballets were directed by Georges Balanchine.

The second film on the incoming bill at the twin houses will be "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan and Margot Stevenson in a story about the G-Men and counterfeiters.

★ ★ ★

Now 'Three Sons'

At the Keith Memorial there has been a change in program already with "The Under-Pup" withdrawn as the second feature and "Three Sons" taking its place. The latter film derives from the story "Sweepings" and has Edward Ellis, William Gargan, and Kent Taylor in the leading roles. Likewise added to the bill is a new March of Time issue, "Uncle Sam, the Farmer."

★ ★ ★

'Roaring Twenties'

James Cagney and Priscilla Lane will be co-starred at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday in "The Roaring Twenties," based on a story by Mark Hellinger about what is described in advance information as "the decade of the gin-mill, the speakeasy, the flapper, flaming youth, bootleggers, and gangsters." The cast will also include Humphrey Bogart, Jeffrey Lynn, Gladys George, Frank McHugh, Paul Kelly, and Elizabeth Risdon. The film was directed by Raoul Walsh and produced by Warner Brothers.

For the other half of the double feature program, there will be "Kid Nightingale," the story of a handsome youth with ambitions to be a singer, who is drawn away by his ability as a pugilist. John Payne, Jane Wyman, Walter Catlett, Edward Brophy, and William Haade are among the players.

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Vaudeville and Films

Starting Friday the Keith-Boston will have another vaudeville and film combination, headed on the stage by Sylvia Froos, radio singer. The screen offering will be Universal's "House of Fear," with a cast that includes William Gargan, Irene Hervey, and Alan Dinehart.

Beside Miss Froos the vaudeville entertainers will be Buster West and Lucille Page in a song and dance turn; "Whitey" Roberts as the "Laugh Insurance Salesman"; Gwynne with "illusions and mysteries"; and Alvin Kendall, and Drew with dances.

★ ★ ★

'U-Boat 29' at Trans-Lux

Columbia's "U-Boat 29," directed by Michael Powell and acted by a cast including Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson, and Sebastian Shaw, will head the new bill opening Friday at the Trans-Lux. Mr. Veidt has the role of a submarine commander who puts to sea under sealed orders, and is directed to a lonely island in the Orkneys where he is to obtain British naval information from a school mistress. Many of the events narrated thereafter take place in the vicinity of the Orkneys. Mr. Powell, director of the film, has been represented previously in Boston by "The Edge of the World." Hay Petrie, Marius Goring, June Durpez, Athole Stewart, Halen Haye, and Cyril Raymond are listed among the players.

The second feature on the bill will be "Should Husbands Work," starring Marie Wilson, and Jimmie, Lucille, and Russell Gleason.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the films at the Exeter will be "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as Holmes and Watson; and "Second Fiddle" with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in the leading roles.

Vera Zorina and Erik Rhodes
In "On Your Toes," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Leslie Howard and Ann Todd
In "Intermezzo: A Love Story," continuing at the Keith Memorial

'Adam the Creator'

The first performance in Boston, and what is believed to be the second production in the United States, of "Adam the Creator," was given last evening at the Peabody Playhouse by the New England Repertory Theater. The play was written by the late Karel Capek in collaboration with his brother Josef in 1927.

It is an unusual work that is a combination of fantasy and satire. It is difficult to produce, and not too easy to understand all of its implications. What the play seems to suggest in part at least is the idea that it is easier to criticize and destroy than to build something better.

So Adam in the opening scene, garbed in modern dress, voices his objections to the world and its institutions, blows it up with a not-too-impressive cannon, and is set to work building something to take its place. The remaining three scenes that have been grouped together for the first act of the play become a little repetitious as he discovers difficulties in the people that he fashions to inhabit the world of his dreams. Perhaps the translation could have been better, for it seems somewhat pedestrian in its colloquialisms.

In the middle section of the play, the problems of war and peace are touched upon briefly. The world has been divided into rival camps. On one side are ranged the individualists; on the other, the organized groups that are the product of Alter Ego, who with Adam had a share in fashioning this new state of affairs. Perhaps, the Capeks suggest, a mingling of the two might have been more successful.

Before the end is reached Adam and his Alter Ego find themselves legislated out of the world that they have built by the creatures that they have fashioned. As the curtain falls, Adam decides that he will take the world as it is, in answer to a question voiced by an unseen speaker.

With the means at their disposal the company has custumed and lighted the play to meet its stylistic demands. The acting, under the circumstances, is more concerned with expressing the playwrights' ideas than with characterization in the ordinary sense of the word. Edwin Burr Pettet, who has the most burdensome role as Adam, is inclined to speak more loudly than necessary to underscore his points. The Peabody Playhouse, after all, is a small auditorium. William Fraser as Alter Ego likewise is tempted in the same direction. The remainder of the roles are fairly evenly divided among a large cast.

E. F. M.

'Adam the Creator'

Play by Karel Capek, produced at the Peabody Playhouse, Oct. 31, 1939, by the New England Repertory Theater with the following cast:

Adam	Edwin Burr Pettet
Policeman	Robert Chase
Voice of God	Frank Silvera
Eve	Virginia Bellondi
Superman Miles	Simon Stavis
Lilith	Jane Laurie
Alter Ego	William Fraser
The Woman	Virginia G. Thoms

Persons created by Adam
Robert Cornell, Adele Thane, Frank Silvera, Catharine Huntington, Norman MacLeod, David Grubbs

Persons created by Alter Ego
Nancy Andrews, Carl Varney, V. Godfrey, V. Henry, J. Snyder

Joey Half-Pint	Robert Hatfield
Novice	Robert Cornell
High Priest	Carl Varney
Watchman	David Grubbs
Black Messenger	Simon Stavis
Red Messenger	Frank Silvera

Pittsburgh Lifts Its Voice

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That radiocasting has gotten its "second wind" is proved by the coming on the air this Saturday of KDKA's new 50,000 watt transmitter at Allison Park, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The pioneer KDKA which came on the air on Nov. 2, 1920, with the Harding-Cox election returns, was but a feeble breath compared with the stentorian voice of KDKA today. Not that 100 watts wasn't quite a bit of power in those days; it was, but today 100 watts is the smallest power category of American radiocasting stations.

Virtually all of the pioneer stations that came on the air back in the early 20's that still remain have "grown up" into powerful radiocasters. KYW was the first of the Westinghouse family to "step up," moving from Chicago to Philadelphia in the process. KDKA moves up in technical facilities, and WBZ, pioneer Boston transmitter of Westinghouse, is shortly to be rebuilt.

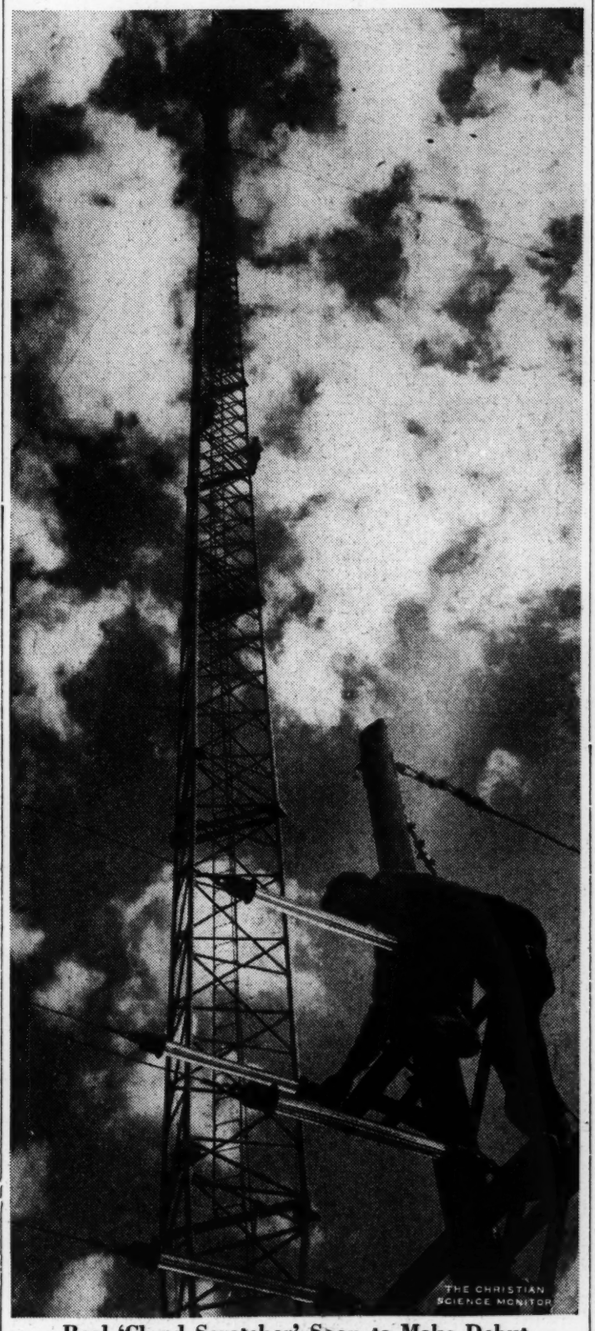
In striking contrast to a wire aerial fastened to a factory chimney in Pittsburgh, with "haywire" equipment, KDKA now presents a single sleek 708-foot antenna mast, with transmitting apparatus concealed behind streamlined control panels. Radiocasting first blossomed with two masts supporting a T-type antenna with a radiating pattern which was marred by the steel towers. The first changes were the spindle-shaped "half wave" radio towers which began to dot the landscape. Now KDKA, in common with many newer stations has the new triangular section mast of untapering dimensions throughout.

Indicative of the directions into which radiocasting is headed KDKA's new mast not only serves as a radiating medium for radiocast programs, but also it will be the support of a short wave mast for foreign relay programs, and a "pickaback" aerial to inaugurate "noise free" experimental short wave programs, possibly in the ultra-high frequency band.

KDKA shifted from Saxonberg to Allison Park, Walter C. Evans, manager of the radio division of Westinghouse, explained, in order to provide better reception for Pittsburgh's metropolitan area. Surveys from the new site indicate that the signal will be from five to ten times stronger than in the previous location.

Besides moving the station within nine miles of downtown Pittsburgh, the new location is one of the highest points in Allegheny County. Thus KDKA's new mast has an effective height of 1,200 feet above sea level. Because of its height above the surrounding country the station has a 38-inch rotating aviation beacon light while the antenna tower itself is protected by a flashing beacon.

The new broadcast transmitter, first of these to be housed here, introduces several new technical practices into radicasting. The main 50,000-watt broadcast transmitter will have a new "first," a push-button relay device which will banish interruption of programs due to rectifier tube failure. The button operates a relay which cuts in a spare tube which takes up its work without an instant's delay.



Real 'Cloud Scratcher' Soon to Make Debut

KDKA's new 718-foot mast at Allison Park, a Pittsburgh, Pa., suburb, which goes into action on Saturday, Nov. 4, just 19 years and two days after the pioneer station first went on the air. It is of uniform triangular section, resting on a huge ceramic insulator, and is supported by two sets of guy wires. Above the first set may be seen three "bumps," which are workmen busy at a considerable altitude above near-by Pittsburgh.

Dance News

The American dancer known as La Meri, who made a successful tour of the United States last season with her program, "Dances of Many Lands," returned to this country in October, after a five-months tour across the South American continent.

La Meri had originally planned to sail from Buenos Aires to Europe, to fill engagements in England, Germany, and Australia. The European war, however, made it necessary to cancel these engagements, and thus advanced her American season.

She is now booked for 20 performances in the United States in a tour lasting until the week before Christmas. A New York appearance is scheduled for Christmas week at a theater to be announced.

La Meri is noted for the variety of her program. Her compositions include dances from Spain, South America, Japan, China, Hawaii, the Philippines, Bali, India, Burma, Morocco, and other lands, in addition to character dances of many moods. All her racial dances, their costuming and music, are authentic. She dances to the accompaniment of native music recorded in the countries of origin and reproduced by special sound equipment which she carries on tour.

Since her debut 10 years ago, La Meri has danced in 35 countries. She has given 23 consecutive performances in London, more than 100 performances in Australia and New Zealand, over 200 performances in India, Java, China, the Philippines, and Japan, in addition to many performances throughout Continental Europe, South America, and the United States.

She is the author of at least one book, "Dance as an Art Form," published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, in 1933.

★ ★ ★

Dance On the West Coast

A series of seven dance attractions has been arranged by Merle Armitage for the Los Angeles 1939-40 season.

Beginning with the Californian Lester Horton and his Dance Group on Nov. 3, it will include Lincon Kirstein's Ballet Caravan on its second national tour (Dec. 1); Hanya Holm and her Group in their first Los Angeles appearance (Jan 26); Harald Kreutzberg, if he is allowed to make the American tour (Jan. 19); the California dancer, Carmelita Maracci, and her Company in March; Martha Graham and Group in a prospective new composition (Feb. 29), and end with America's unique one-woman theater, Angna Enters, in April.

Woodcuts in Chiaroscuro

Least commonly known perhaps among the print mediums is the woodcut in chiaroscuro. This is a little surprising in view of the fact that this print comes closest in character to the painted picture, having in addition to its qualities of design the added feature of color. The large well-chosen exhibition of chiaroscuro prints currently on view at the Museum of Fine Arts shows the scope of this interesting medium, and the manner in which it accommodates itself to the imagination and objectives of the late Renaissance artists.

The word, chiaroscuro, embodies the idea of light and dark. The graduations of light and dark and their mutual play are the very essence of the chiaroscuro print. As in painting, the graduations encourage the illusion of depth, throwing figures into relief. In chiaroscuro, it is also possible to achieve the broad, sweeping, restless pattern of baroque painters. Works of great masters were reproduced in chiaroscuro which was better fitted for reproduction than linear print processes.

We may learn in this exhibition about the steps in the process of making a print. There is the key or outline block, and then there are the tone blocks to provide variations of tint. Chiaroscuro prints vary, some keeping the firm outline, others dispensing with the outline by stressing the surface modeling. If we compare the Italian with the German chiaroscuros we may see how the latter retains its line elements, while the former dispenses itself in broken and fugitive contours, imparting a greater sense of restlessness and change. Whatever medium is employed in a given period, it bears the impress of current temperament and striving. As we look at later chiaroscuro prints—those for example of our own time—we find that they have changed, with new fashion and new objectives. The chiaroscuro as a medium has seen its day, but some of its characteristics are preserved in the water color so commonly practiced today.

★ ★ ★

Dwight Shepler

Water colors and portrait drawings by Dwight Shepler are on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street.

Mr. Shepler is better known for his pictures of skiing, but in recent years he seems to have enlarged his outlook and spread his interest to other themes. Even the ski pictures lay less stress on subject, and more on the decorative or atmospheric beauty of landscape. At Doll and Richards there are a number of Alpine views in which the snow-topped peaks tower above small picturesque settlements. Mr. Shepler uses a minimum of strokes to set in the strong and contrasting lines of composition. The pigment is transparent and flowing, but the contours, if anything, are somewhat set and dry. The artist does not care to add to the sheer picturesqueness of his themes. He seems more dependent upon personal resource in portrayals of early New England architecture, which he characterizes with genuine feeling and appreciation. His portraits are skillfully executed, especially those in which he aims for full sculptural effect.

There are also on view at Doll and Richards water colors by H. Anthony Dyer and his daughter Nancy Dyer. While the father seeks grand scenic views of Europe to depict in romantic vien, the daughter goes hunting for amusing people whom she portrays with a note of caricature, or a twist of humor. She has an eye for the salient attitude, the typical gesture, and no detail which adds zent to the characterization escapes her canny eye.

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Boston Art Club

Art Club members are showing their pictures in the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club. It is a varied collection of pictures, which encompasses the themes and techniques that prove most acceptable hereabouts. A few surprises give distinction to the show.

There is, first of all, Natalie Hays Hammond, who paints with neatness and precision to a fault. And yet, somehow her tidy workmanship proves a comfort when contrasted with that of neighbors who seem to hold their brushes with laxity. If there is anything we desire, it is the manifestation in the artist of a will to work to the utmost, with force, delicacy, penetration, as the idea may demand.

A number of exhibits attract attention, such for example as "Cranberry Bogs," by Priscilla Ordway, because of atmospheric authenticity; "September," by G. Der Garbedian, for its dense impasto; "On the Hillside," by Blanche E. Colman, for sentiment; "The Checkered Bowl," by R. Arcadius Lyon, for objectivity; "Anya Lilotte," by Elizabeth P. Barth, for its kinship with George Fuller and "Stormy Weather," by Arthur Musgrave, for its apt combination of realism and decoration. The Art Club members have commenced their season auspiciously.

D. A.

Versatility Now Aim Of Smeterlin

Last night in Jordan Hall, Jan Smeterlin, pianist, plied his art before a large and at times an excited audience. Opening his program with the Beethoven Sonata in E major, Op. 109, Mr. Smeterlin proceeded to the Paganini Variations by Brahms, a Chopin group which included the Mazurkas in B flat minor, A flat and A flat minor, the Grande Valse, Op. 42, Etudes Op. 25, No. 2, Op. 10, Nos. 11 and 8, and the Barcarolle, Op. 60, and, to close, Three Etudes, Op. 33 by Szymanowski, "El Puerto" by Albeniz and Debussy's "L'isle Joyeuse." Thus the printed program. The additional items demanded by the audience were virtually a second program in themselves.

It is evident that Mr. Smeterlin is now endeavoring to become a more versatile performer. His reputation as a pianist of excellent qualities was founded upon his performance of Chopin, and that composer still reveals Mr. Smeterlin at his lustrous best.

The Beethoven sonata chosen for performance last night is not one of that composer's most ingratiating works. It has arid areas in the last movement which not even Mr. Smeterlin's imagination could bring to life, yet when opportunity offered for the display of a poetically conceived phrase, Mr. Smeterlin gave keen pleasure. Had he been less eager during the Vivace ma non troppo and the Prestissimo movements, their full value might have been more apparent, for the fact is that Mr. Smeterlin is allowing his fingers to run away with his judgment.

In such a work as the Brahms Variations, one expects to be astounded by the technical virtuosity of the performer, nor was one disappointed last night; Mr. Smeterlin tossed this difficult opus off with ease and nonchalance. This was the place for pyrotechnics, but the Beethoven sonata, we felt, should have been keyed a bit lower.

Mr. Smeterlin should be thanked for offering the Chopin Mazurkas. They are slender little pieces, requiring expert treatment, and last night the pianist was in one of his happiest moods during their performance, especially so in the Mazurka listed as A minor, although as a matter of fact, the tonality is so vague as to make the piece virtually keyless. Mr. Smeterlin's treatment of the final measure was a model of subtlety.

The Grande Valse was pitched off at an enormous speed which considerably marred its melodic lines, but the Etudes, which again require the utmost dexterity, were performed with a rare precision.

The Szymanowski Etudes were amusing. Mr. Smeterlin did uncommonly well by them, since they obviously lean heavily upon the interpretative faculty of the performer for the complete revelation of their somewhat clownish content.

G. M. S.

Music Notes

Boston Madrigal Singers

The Boston Madrigal Singers, Earl Weidner conducting, a Massachusetts Music Project unit, will be heard at the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday at 2:30 p. m. The concert is open to the public without charge. The program includes American folk songs as well as sixteenth and seventeenth-century madrigals.

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Heifetz Program

Music of Beethoven and Brahms will feature the recital by Jascha Heifetz at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12. The violinist has chosen Beethoven's Sonata No. 1 (D major) and Brahms' sonata in A major as the two chief works of his program. Remaining selections include compositions of Tchaikovsky and Godowsky, as well as pieces by Conus and Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,011,582
1939 volume to date	225,027,350
1938 volume to date	242,032,633

Stocks Show Easy Trend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Stocks loafed at moderately lower levels in today's market after an early attempt at a rally quickly faded.

A brief selling flurry around mid-day expanded the volume a bit, but dealings subsequently resumed the desultory pace and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Extreme losses running to a point or so were shaded in many cases near the final hour.

Wall Street had plenty of sustaining domestic business news, but the thought of a possible "corrective" let-down in the upward industrial swing during the next few months would not down. Traders, consequently, kept commitments either way at a minimum, with the inclination to lighten up predominating.

Foreign News Weighed

The speech of Russian Premier Molotoff, in which Germany was supported and President Roosevelt criticized for mixing in Soviet-Finnish negotiations, was hardly calculated to stir market bullishness, brokers said. The Italian Cabinet shakeup seemed more puzzling than otherwise. Reports a British freighter had been torpedoed in the American neutral zone were watched for Washington repercussions. The embargo repeal now before the House remained a neutral influence inasmuch as the financial district all along has expected an administration victory.

Bonds and commodities were narrowly irregular and foreign securities markets without particular trends.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem made a rising gesture at the opening, but soon gave ground. Backward also were Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, N. Y. Central, Montgomery Ward, and Goodyear. A. M. Byers was an isolated gainer, moving into new high territory for the year.

In arrears in the curb were Lockheed, Root Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B" and Gulf Oil.

Foreign Bonds Rise

The foreign sector was the brightest in the bond market today as most corporate groups tended to slip downward.

Advances ranged from fractions to around 2 points in Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, Japan 5½s, Norway Municipal Bank 5s, Italian Public Utility 7s and Australia 4½s. Traders said the upturn reflected improved technical situations after the steady liquidation in recent weeks.

An early rise in U. S. Governments gave way to irregularity in late trading and a number of Treasuries recorded small net losses. The 2½s of '45 and 2¾s of '48-51 were resistant.

Some low yield corporate issues held narrow gains, but the general run of speculative loans continued depressed in absence of stock market leadership.

Wheat Prices Fail To Hold Early Levels

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP) — The wheat pit failed to hold slightly higher starting levels today, easing as much as ⅝ cent a bushel, partly in sympathy with securities.

Interest in the markeet continued very indifferent, however, while increasing reports of drought damage in the southwest tended to restrict selling. Corn also was slightly lower.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ lower, December 86¼, May 85¾-⅝; corn ¼-½ down, December 50¼-⅜, May 52¾-⅞; oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market got back on its feet today after several unsteady sessions. Traders interpreted favorably the Italian Cabinet shake-up and the Molotoff speech lined up with general expectations. British Government bonds edged forward and most industrial favorites slanted ahead. Tin shares held steady following the quota revisions. Numerous gains dotted commodity stocks.

Paris: The Bourse was closed in observance of All Saints' Day.

Amsterdam: Buyers became a little more active in late Bourse dealings today after the market opened with an uneven undertone. Price changes, however, were narrow.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 4 lower to 2 higher today when a little hedge selling and scattered liquidation, attracted by the decline at New York, ran into limited demand.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 30 compared with Oct. 29, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $21,946,078.18 ($11,157,952.49); expenditures $29,051,793.49 ($19,026,276.24); net balance $1,911,931,490.36 ($2,571,597,718.29); working balance included $1,212,200,676.13 ($1,962,821,494.60); customs receipts for month $31,218,840.75 ($29,436,213.38); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,756,139,658.98 ($1,818,356,512.48); expenditures $2,172,680,527.50 ($2,952,800,666.54); excess of expenditures $1,416,540,868.52 ($1,134,444,153.06); gross debt $41,032,600,936.15 ($38,427,174,661.09); increase over previous day $1,552,077.05; gold assets $17,086,173,578.02 ($14,060,363,747.49).

Pennsylvania Water & Power

NEW YORK—For the nine months ended September 30, 1939, Pennsylvania Water & Power Company reports earnings of $3.69 per share on its common stock after all operating expenses, renewals and replacements expense, taxes, fixed charges, and dividends on preferred stock. After payment of dividends on the common stock there remained a surplus for the nine months of $297,758. This compares with earnings of $4.24 a share on the common stock in the corresponding period of 1938 when the nine months surplus after all expenses, fixed charges, preferred and common dividends was $536,167.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	5	65	65	65	— ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Oct 31
11⅞	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 30
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	11	60½	59¾	60¼	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1½	1½	1½	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	13½	13	13½	— ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	8	17¾	17	17⅜	— ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	24⅛	24	24	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (.50g)	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	179	179	+ ½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14	14	14	Oct 31
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13¾	13½	13½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	38	10¼	10	10¼	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	24	42¾	41½	42⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16	16	16	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	17	17	Oct 30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	21	20½	21	— ¼
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	15	39¾	37⅜	38½	— ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	12¾	12¼	12½	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	50½	50½	50	— ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	109¼	108	109	— ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Oct 31
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	11	37	36¼	37	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	57½	56¼	57½	
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	Oct 31
8¾	5	Am Colortype	12	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Oct 31
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	27	27	27	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	7¾	7¾	Oct 31
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	24	23½	23½	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	52½	51½	52¼	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 31
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 31
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	6	7	7	7	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	11	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ⅝
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	68½	68½	68½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	51	14¼	13⅞	14¼	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	14	49¼	49¼	49¼	—1¼
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2⅛k)	4	43¼	42	42	—1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	20	10⅜	10½	10⅝	
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	24	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	9	79	77½	79	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	11	54½	54	54¼	
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137½	138	+ ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 31
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	40	36⅜	35⅛	36⅛	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	13	12⅝	13	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅝
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	167¾	167¼	167½	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	82½	81½	81½	—1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	Oct 31
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	38	13	12⅜	12¾	— ½
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	14	12⅜	12	12⅜	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	13	51¼	50¾	51	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	47	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	42⅛	42	42	—1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	5	101	100½	100½	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	49	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	48	47½	47¾	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	1	39	39	39	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	11½	11½	11½	Oct 31
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	9½	9½	9½	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Oct 31
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	75½	75½	75½	
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	24	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	5	63	61	61	—2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	17⅜	16⅝	16⅜	—2⅛
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	4	17½	17¼	17¼	Oct 31
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	12	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46½	+ ⅞
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Oct 27
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	3	3	Oct 30
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	6	3	3	3	Oct 31
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	71	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	45	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 31
21½	10¼	Barber As (1¼g)	6	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 31
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	22	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Oct 31
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
73⅝	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	41	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	53½	53½	Oct 31
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	41½	41½	41½	Oct 31
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	81	89½	88⅛	88⅜	— ⅝
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115	114½	115	+ ½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	31	30½	30½	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	18	13¼	13	13	— ½
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	27	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 31
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	10	23⅛	22¾	22¾	Oct 30
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	18	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	17	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 31
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	20	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51	51	51	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	16	25¼	24¾	25	— ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	10	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	16	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	15	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	4	31	30½	30½	Oct 31
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	13	13¼	13	13	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	11	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Oct 30
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅞	7	Byers (AM) Co	105	16¼	15	16	+1½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16	16	16	— ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24	24	24	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	2	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	38	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 30
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	81½	81⅛	81½	Oct 31
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	56¾	56	56	—1
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	37	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	24⅜	24	24	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8		8	+ ⅜
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	39	38⅛	38⅞	— ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	Oct 31
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 30
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	42¼	41⅝	42¼	
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92½	92	92	Oct 30

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	9	27½	27½	27½	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	3	3	3	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 30
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P & Ppf	1	1⅛	1	1	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17	16¾	17	— ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Oct 31
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 31
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel-Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	70	89⅝	88	89	— ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	12	12	12	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	4	4	4	
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	6	32	31⅛	32	— ¼
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	7	36¾	35½	36¾	+ ¾
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M(1.20a)	7	48	47⅛	48	+ ¼
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	9	35	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	120	120	120	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅝
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	5	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 31
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	60	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	81⅞	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	92	92	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	11	47	46¾	47	
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	+ ¾
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	+2
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	20	13	12⅞	13	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	70	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	41	31	31	31	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	Oct 31
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	25¾	25	25	Oct 31
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 30
31⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	33	30½	29⅝	30	— ½
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 31
90	66	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	71	71	71	Oct 30
12⅜	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	7	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	4	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
86⅞	55	Douglas Aircraft	26	84¾	83	84½	+ ½
143½	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	139	137⅞	139	+ ½
15½	6	Dresser Mfg	6	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅜
19¼	6¾	Dunhill Int	15	9	8¾	9	Oct 30
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	Oct 25
188½	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	12	179⅞	179	179⅞	— ⅛
143	126⅛	du Pont deb (6)	1	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	Oct 31
124⅛	112	du Pont pf (4½)	8	121	120¼	120¾	+ ⅞
		E					
25	12¼	East Air Lines	43	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅜
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	8	162½	161¼	162½	
30⅞	15¼	Eaton Mfg (2)	7	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	17	17	17	Oct 28
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 31
40⅝	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	19	38½	37⅝	38	— ⅛
17	8½	Elec Boat (.60g)	19	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Prices Ease Slightly; Trading Light

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Light trading continued to feature primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, but sales were estimated at not far from 50 per cent of the current week's offtake from the looms, even at the present rather high rate of production. There was evidence of large-scale needs for yardage as many producers reported a large proportion of their customers were asking to have forward delivery dates anticipated wherever mills are able to do so.

Prices Under Peak Levels

Prices failed to hold up to the peak levels reached during the September buying boom, but most of these peak levels were for preferred makes or preferred deliveries. Selling agents pointed out that the current prices have held around an eighth or a quarter of a cent under the peak and have been equaling the prices obtained for most of the merchandise sold by the mills during September. For this reason, they considered the market was giving an exceptionally good demonstration of price stability.

Leaders among the fabric manufacturers have been outspoken in their condemnation of too rapid increases in the scale of production. They have warned the mills against undermining cloth values by excessive operation of their looms, and the agitation against three-shift operation has gathered impressive volume. Mills are also cautioned against accepting orders for long forward delivery.

These precautions are having their echo in secondary channels, too, as eyes are focused on the reports of retail sales and similar index figures indicating the degree to which goods are passing into the hands of the final consumer.

Fine Goods Hard Hit

Fine goods made of combed yarns were especially hard hit this week by the trading lull, and gray goods sales dropped to insignificant proportions. Prices were off an eighth to a quarter on a number of the standard plain-woven constructions without stimulating buyers in any appreciable degree.

Combed broadcloths sold in the 128x68 or the 136x60 constructions at 11½ and 11¼ cents for first hands and at 11 cents flat for resale goods. Combed lawns were not very active although available at an eighth lower than the September peaks.

Organdies and voiles held unchanged, but were not very active, and the same was true of combed pongees and piques. Marquisettes were steady but at levels only very moderately higher than those current in August.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos	⅞	⅞	½@ ⅝
Prime 4-6 mos	¾	¾	¾@1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	34¾c	34¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Market

Short bills	1⅛%	1⅛%	12 3/16%
3 mos bills	⅛	⅛	⅜@⅝
Bar gold	168s	168s	146s 1d
Bar silver	23¾d	23¾d	19½d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1	Calcutta	3
Boston	1	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	1	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Dublin	4-4½
Dallas	1	London	2
Kansas City	1	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	4½
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 1

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$4.00	$3.99⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.00	3.99	6.2397
France—franc	.0227	.0227	†
Belgium—belga	.1664	.1668	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5311	$
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.02003x	.02003x	.0253
Hungary—pengo	.1800x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0371x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso††	.2345	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3037	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5389	.5385	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2506	.2506	*
Shanghai—dol	.0825	.0837	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4700	.4700	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8950	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2100x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 55.00n; forward 48.00n. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Quicksilver 140.00-145.00n. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '43-44 Mch	104.25	104.25	104.25
7 3¼s '45-43	109.8	109.5	109.5
1 3¼s '46-44	109.9	109.9	109.9
20 2¾s '47-45	107.15	107.15	107.15
2 2½s '45	107.8	107.8	107.8
25 3⅜s '56-46	112.20	112.20	112.20
26 2¾s '51-48	106.6	106.3	106.6
37 2½s '53-49	103.16	103.12	103.12
2 2¾s '54-51	104.22	104.22	104.22
3 3s '55-51	107.19	107.15	107.15
6 2⅞s '60-55	1057	104.31	104.31
25 2¾s '65-60	103.20	103.20	103.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3s '47-42	105.15	105.15	105.15

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s '5-42	104.2	104.2	104.2
5 3s 52-44	106.15	106.15	106.15
5 1½s '47-45	100	99.29	99.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '47	73¼	73	73
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
15 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¾	106½	106½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
17 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102⅞	101⅞	102⅛
20 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¾	109	17-32 109⅜
16 Am T&T 3¾s '66	106½	105¾	105¾
40 Am T&T 3¾s '61	106⅞	106¾	106½
2 Am W&E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107½	107¼	107¼
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	25¼	36
16 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
9 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104¾	105
4 AT&SF a) 4s '95	89½	89½	89½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	101	100	100
2 A C Line cit 4s '52	68	68	68
5 A C Line 4½s '64	92	92	92
5 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	70¼	70	70
13 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅞	103½	103⅞
3 Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	31	30	31
25 Austin & N W 5s '41	81	81	81
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	33½	32	32
2 B&O rfg 6s '96	32	32	32
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	67	67	67
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	29	28½	28½
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	28¾	28	28
27 B&O 5s '96	28½	28½	28½
6 B&O 5s '96	28¼	27½	27½
32 B&O cv 4½s '60	20	19	19¼
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	19¼	18½	18½
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	66	65	65
2 B&O PLE & WV 4s '41	61¼	60	60
6 B&O T 5s '59	55	54½	55
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	85¾	85	85¾
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	103	103	103
2 Bell TPa 5s '48	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '60	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	107	107
17 Beth Steel 3¾s '66	103⅞	103	103½
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108¼	108¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98½	98	98¼
13 Boston & Me 5s '67	40	39¼	39½
21 Bost & Me 4¼s '61	36¾	35¾	35¾
15 Bost & Me 5s '55	40⅛	40	40⅛
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	72	72
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¾	72½	72¾
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	80	80	80
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct reg	40¼	40	40
19 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
12 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	103¼	103	103¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	102	101⅞	102
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100	99⅝	100
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99¾	99½	99½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99½	99⅜	99⅜
17 Can Nor 6½s'46	109	109	109
10 Can Pac 5s'44	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	86	86	86
3 Can Pac 4s perp	67½	67½	67½
4 Can New Eng 4s'61	39	39	39
22 Can N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107½	107	107½
7 Can Pac 5s'60	55½	55	55
1 Can Pac 1st 4s'49	74½	74½	74½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	58	58	58
6 Can R R N J 5s'87	19	18¼	18¼
5 Can RR NJ 5s'87 reg	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Can RR NJ 4s'87	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Champn Pa'd 4¼s'50	104	103⅞	104
62 C & O 3½s'96 D	98¼	98	98
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98	98	98
3 C&O rfg 3½s'97 F	104½	104½	104¼
11 Chi & Alton 3s'49	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	87½	87½	87½
10 CB&Q gen 4s'58	95	94⅞	95
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
19 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99	99⅛
5 Chi & E Ill 6s'34	111	110¾	110¾
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	18	17¾	17¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s'59	22⅛	22	22
10 Chi Ind & L 6s'66	4¼	4	4
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8⅜	8⅜
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7 CM&SP 4½s '89F	28	28	28
4 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18	18	18
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi&NW4½s2037C	10⅛	10	10
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	15¾	15½	15¾
12 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
9 CRI & P4½s'52Act	7	7	7
26 CRI&Pcv 4½s '60	2¾	2½	2½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
5 CRI & P rfg 5s '34	5¾	5½	5½
12 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	60½	59⅞	60
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¾	57	57
5 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	67	67	67
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	92½	92½	92½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76⅜	76½	76⅜
1 Col F & I 5s '70	70½	70½	70½
2 Col & So 4½s'80	38	38	38
11 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
174 ComwlthEd cv3½s'58	123½	123	123¼
11 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Con Edis 3½s'48	107½	107⅜	107½
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Con Edis 3½s'56	104	103½	103⅝
4 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108½	108½	108
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104⅝	104½	104½
2 Container 5s '43	100¾	100¼	100¼
4 Continental 5½s'48	111½	111½	111½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102	102	102
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35	34¾	34⅞
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Del & Hud 4s '43	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 D&R G 4½s'36	93¾	92¾	93¾
10 D&RG West 5s'55	3½	3½	3½
2 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 D&RGWest 5s 78	7	7	7
1 D Moin&Ft Dds'35ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Det Ed 4½s'65	111¼	110½	111¼
9 Det Ed 3½s'66	110	110	110
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s'64	109¾	109½	109½
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
5 Elec Auto L cv4s'52	108½	108½	108½
28 Erie 1st 4s'97	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	16¾	16¼	16¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	50	50	50
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104	104	104
4 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106½	106½	105½
1 Fla East Cst 4½s'43	43½	43½	43½
10 Fla E Cst 5s'74	87¾	87½	87½
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	47	47	47
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101½	101½	101½
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	74	73	73
23 Goodrich 4½s'56	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	103	103	103
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	105¾	105	105
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	92	92	92
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1 Gulf M & N 5½s'50	85	85	85
3 Gulf M&N 5s'50	81	81	81
2 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	106	106	106
1 Housatonic 5s'37	47	47	47
35 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	37¾	36¾	37¼
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47½	47⅜	47⅜
12 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14½	14¼	14¼
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	49	48½	48½
5 Ill Cen 4s'55	52⅜	52½	52½
21 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	49	48¾	48¾
12 Ill Cen 5s'55	62½	62	62¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	53	52½	52½
1 IC&CSLNO 4½s'63	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Ill Steel 4½s'40 ...101	21-32	101⅛	101⅜
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	98¼	98	98
3 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108¼	107¾	197¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s'32	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Interb RTrrfs 5s'66 ct	67⅛	67¼	67⅛
11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	68	67¾	67⅞
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	2	2	2
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	74	74	74
1 Int Nor Mar 6s'41	64¾	64¾	64¾
19 Int Paper 5s'47	99⅝	99	99
28 Int T&T 4½s'52	45½	45	45
2 Int T&T 5s'55	50	50	50
1 Jons&Laugh St 4¼s'61	95	95	95
11 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct	31	31	31
3 K C South 5s'50	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 K C South 3s'50	65	64½	64½
9 K C Term 4s'60	107¾	107	107¾
2 Kinney Co 6s '55	105	105	105
7 KoppersCo 4s '51	102	101⅜	101⅝
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	45	45	45
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Lataro Nit inc '75	31	30¼	31
1 Leh & N Imp 4s '65	89½	89½	89½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54	65½	65½	65½
1 Leh-Val Coal 5s 64	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh-Val Coal 5s '74	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Leh-Val HTerm 5s '54	45	45	45
5 Leh-Val 5s 2003 asd	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	17½	17½	17½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
22 Loews 3½s '46	100	99½	99½
5 Long Star Gas 3½s'53	108¼	108¼	108¼
25 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86	86	86
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83¼	83¼
41 Louis & N 4s '40	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis & Nash 4s '40	100	100	100
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	83	83	83
18 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	107⅜	107¼	108⅜
6 Maine Cen 4½s '60	56	56	56
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	38¼	37	37
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞
3 Marion St Shov 6s '47	67½	67	67
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100½	100	100½
12 Mil Sparta & NW 4s '47	15⅞	15½	15¾
5 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	23	22½	22½
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10⅝	10½	10½
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	18⅜	18	18
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	15½	15½	15½
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15½	15¼	15¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15	15	15
16 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4½	4¼	4¼
10 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	21½	21½	21½
2 Mob & O 5s '38	33½	33	33
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28½	28½
1 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	109	109	109
10 Mont Pow 3¼s '66	98⅞	98	98⅞
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45½	45	45½
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¾	40½	40½
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	46	46	46
7 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	105½	105½	105½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	40½	40½	40½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106½	106¼	106¼
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
14 Natl Steel 3s '65	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	26½	26½	26½
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	26	26	26
6 NEng T&T 4½s '61B	123⅜	123	123¼
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
4 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	77	67	77
10 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105½	105½	105½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106¼	106	106¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68½	68½	68½
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35½	35½	35½
5 NY&Greenwd L5s '46	14⅝	14	14
43 NYC rfg 5s 013	66⅜	66	66
55 NYC 4½s 2013A	59⅛	58	58⅞
5 NYC cn 4s '98	65¼	63⅞	63⅞
25 NYC 3¾s '46	78¾	78⅜	78⅞
31 NYC cv 3¼s '52	68	66¾	66¾
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	86½	86½	86½
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77½	77½	77½
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	75	75	75
5 NYCh&StL 5¼s'74A	68½	68½	68½
25 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59⅜	58	58
25 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54	54
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
18 NYNH&Ht cv 6s'48	18¼	18	18
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	17	17
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	14½	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	7½	7½	7½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	101¾	101½	101½
5 NY S&W gen 5s '40	7½	7¼	7¼
15 NY Tel 3¼s'67	109	109	109
4 NY W&Bost 1¼s'46	4	4	4
12 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	110	110	110
33 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¼	106¼	106¼
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅞	60½	60¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53½	53½	53½
15 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	51	51
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	70¾	70¾	70¾
25 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	42½	42½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	9½	9½	9½
9 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107	106⅛	106⅞
25 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	104¾	104⅛	104½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	104½	104½	104½
5 OreRR &Nav 4s'46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
32 Pac G&E 3½s'61	108½	108¼	108¼
14 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111	110¾	110¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
25 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	105	104⅞	105
46 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅝	108	108
10 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100	99½	100
11 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	86⅝	86½	86½
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84E	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3 Pen RR 3¾s'75C	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
4 Pen RR 3¼s'52	88⅛	88	88
5 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅜	113⅛	113⅝
8 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	70½	70	70
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	73½	73½	73½
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	66	66	66
6 Pere Marq 4s '56	65½	65½	65½
4 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	106½	106½	106½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105⅛	705⅛
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109⅜	109	109
2 Ph Read C&I cv 5s '49	4½	4½	4½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅜	13½	13⅜
8 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112⅜	112	112
5 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105¼	105	105
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98	98	98
8 PCC & SL 4½s '42B	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Pitts&W Va 4½s '58A	48	48	48
5 Pitt&W Va 4½s '59B	48	48	48
16 Pitt&W Va 4½s '60C	47⅞	47	47
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	77¼	73¾	74½
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	40	40	40
18 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅜	16¼	16½
21 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	106¼	105⅞	106½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Read 1st 4s '97	75½	75	75½
1 Rep Iron & Stl 5s '40	60	60	60
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	97½	97½	97½
1 Republic Stl 3½s '56	100	99½	99½
2 Republic Stl 4¼s '61	94½	93¾	93¾
12 Republic Stl 4½s '56	95	94⅝	94⅝
2 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
20 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107½	107	107
10 StLPeo&NW3½s'48	22⅜	22	22
17 St L S F 5s '50 B	11¼	11	11
5 St L S F 4½s'78	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 StLSF4½s

Commerce and Finance

Progress in Obtaining Strategic Materials in U. S. Seen Slow

Business and Industry

Steel Inquiry Is Started By Monopoly Unit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Monopoly Committee has started an investigation of the steel industry, primarily to develop information about price policies.

The committee called some of the major executives of the industry as witnesses and announced that it would question them about material which the Justice Department has collected in a preliminary study.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the department's anti-trust division, recalled in an opening statement that President Roosevelt had told Congress disappearance of price competition in many industrial fields, "particularly in basic manufacture where concentrated economic power is most evident and where rigid prices and fluctuating pay rolls are general," was one of the major causes of the nation's economic difficulties.

"It is widely believed," Arnold said, "that these phenomena are characteristic of the iron and steel industry. The existence in this industry of a small number of very large producers is a matter of common information. The charge is frequently made that this concentration is accompanied by other manifestations of monopoly power and that the prices of many steel products are artificially maintained.

"For a number of months the Department of Justice has conducted a painstaking study of the practical implications of this concentration and of the extent to which this charge may be warranted."

Mr. Arnold said the department had noted with "considerable gratification some weeks ago the decision of the major units of the industry to confirm existing published prices to the end of the current year."

Predicting that extraordinary demands would be made on the industry as a result of the war in Europe, Mr. Arnold said these would bring "responsibilities which the industry must meet if our own national well-being is not to suffer of Europe's war."

Among the steel men who have been asked to testify are Charles R. Hook, American Rolling Mill Company; Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel Company; Benjamin F. Fairless, United States Steel Corporation, and Ernest T. Weir, National Steel Corporation.

New Steel Orders Pile Up for First Quarter Delivery

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite lack of quotations for first quarter delivery, steel orders continued to pile up for that period, "Iron Age" said in its weekly survey.

"If the present flow of business continues," the magazine added, "some products will be sold out for the first quarter within another few weeks.

"The delay in announcement of first quarter prices is unexplained, although opinion seems to be growing among buyers that there may be no horizontal increase but an adjustment of some prices which are said to be out of line with costs; for example, on galvanized sheets.

"A survey of steel consumers and distributors by 'Iron Age' shows that at the present time there are no excessive inventories of finished steel; in fact, the consumers whose requirements are not yet adequately taken care of seem to outnumber those in a fairly comfortable position."

"Iron Age" estimated ingot production for the current week at 93 per cent, one point above last week. This week's output was figured at about 1,270,000 tons, higher than the peak weekly average of 1,193,284 tons in May, 1929, when the industry operated at 102 per cent of the then existing capacity.

The "Iron Age" scrap composite rose 8 cents to $20.96 a ton after three consecutive weekly declines. The export market was said to be firmer, due to possibility of renewed buying by Great Britain and Japan.

Vacuum Cleaner Sales Up to 6.3 P. C. Over 1938

CLEVELAND (AP) — Vacuum cleaner sales for the first nine months totaled 1,000,251 units against 940,409 the same period of 1938, or an increase of 6.3 per cent, C. G. Frantz, Secretary of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, announced.

The industry's sales of 120,708 units in September compared with 96,601 in August and 102,014 in September, 1938.

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C. F. Broughton

Elected Vice-President of the Cotton Textile Institute. Mr. Broughton is President and Treasurer of the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.

U. S. Gives Contracts For Manganese Ore To Two Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Cuban and a West Virginia company shared contract awards today for stocking up the Army and Navy on manganese.

The Cuban American Manganese Corporation, New York City, was given a contract for 25,000 tons of manganese ore at $765,000 and the Greenbrier Mining Corporation, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 5,000 tons at $180,000.

The Treasury at the same time rejected an offer of Russia to supply $5,000,000 worth of the ore, which is vital to national defense because of the use of manganese as a steel alloy in manufacturing mechanized armament. The bid surprised observers because of Russia's avowed intention to sell large quantities of similar materials to Germany, but it was learned that officials felt that the Russian bid was hedged with so many restrictions that it was unacceptable. For instance, Russia wanted to be paid 80 per cent of the cost of the ore before it left Russia.

The manganese contracts were the second awarded under the $100,000,000 authorization of the last Congress to store "strategic and critical" war materials.

The Treasury, after consulting the Army-Navy Munitions Board, rejected, however, bids on chromium ore received recently, because the bids, all from domestic or Alaskan mines, differed from specifications. A previous contract was awarded a Chinese firm for tungsten ore, and bids have been asked on Nov. 6 for pig tin.

The Cuban manganese is to be delivered at Baltimore and the West Virginia ore at Curtis Bay, Md.

New England Shares Marked Upturn In Business Activity

With business activity continuing upward although at a slower pace, the Federal Reserve index of industrial production has since April recorded one of the sharpest gains on record for any comparable period, an advance of more than 20 per cent, states the New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston.

Factory employment has increased during recent months. In September employment and pay rolls were 3.8 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively, above the preceding month, the publication states. The number of wage earners employed in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments in September totaled 7 per cent above the corresponding period of 1938 while pay rolls showed an increase of more than 10 per cent during this period, according to the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts.

Building activity has advanced steadily since July with contracts awarded in September the highest for that month since 1930. For the first nine months aggregate contracts awarded in New England and for the country as a whole were more than one-fifth above that period of last year.

Wool goods mills continue operating near the peak level of the year. Unfilled orders are reported to be of sufficient volume to keep plants operating at present levels well into December.

Cotton mill activity in September showed the usual seasonal gain and after adjustments was the highest level in two years. Production has been running in excess of sales for the last month with a consequent accumulation of inventories.

Shoe production in September was substantially below August which was the high point of the year and indications are that the downward trend has continued in October. National output of footwear for the first nine months aggregated more than 320,000,000 pairs or approximately 8 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago. Of this amount about one third is accounted for by New England factories.

Niagara Share Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland, and subsidiaries reported net asset value of Class "B" common as of Sept. 30, 1939, at $12.16 per share, compared with $10.06 at the end of the previous quarter and $10.32 on last March 31.

U. S. Found Slow in Becoming Economically Self-Sufficient

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The development of the government's purchasing program this fall under the Strategic and Critical Materials Act of June 7, 1939, presents many interesting reflections on the typical American way of doing things.

Biggest change in war-making of this century has been the development of economic war. The present European war may be developing to a point where economic considerations outweigh military.

U. S. Preparation Slow

So it has become all-important to sovereign powers to become economically independent. Hence the "haves" and the "have-nots"; and the importance to Britain of keeping the sea lanes open for her raw materials, and to Germany of achieving economic self-sufficiency.

This country has lagged in taking the necessary steps. European countries have been working while we slept. Through the "battle for wheat" they have built up domestic food sources. Germany has exported at cut prices to build her raw material reserves and gone to costly lengths to develop ersatz rubber, oil from coal, etc., and every diplomatic move of recent years in Europe has been in part valued for the raw materials it affected.

Virtually nothing has been done in the United States by contrast. Practically the only field in which the American economy has been successfully manipulated toward self-sufficiency has been in the fostering of a continental beet-sugar industry, which, however, has been rather a result of the political weight of the West in the Senate than of strategic considerations.

Hence in 25 years the economic self-sufficiency of European countries has increased and ours has decreased. The British Empire, for instance, has become a self-sufficient unit in copper, lead, tin, zinc, rubber and wool, while we have become more dependent on overseas and foreign sources.

U. S. Needs Vastly Increased

(Two British-American incidents will illustrate. Canadian nickel used to be refined here. During the war the submarine Deutschland took off 50 tons of nickel from American ports. The fufor which this aroused in Canada ultimately forced the transference of International Nickel's chief refining operations to Canada, where they are in an easily fortified valley. And the story was told here Saturday of how the British required Aluminum Corporation to put its refinery in Canada as the price of bauxits concessions in British Guinea.)

Our economic self-sufficiency has decreased partly because the especially vigorous progress of the industrial arts here has broadened our sources. Thus the development of alloy steels has made us even more dependent on foreign chromite than in 1918. Then we needed it chiefly for furnace walls; now the use of chrome nickel steels increased our needs, supplied mostly from the British Empire in Africa.

The use of aluminum has gone up tremendously in the last few years, for light-weight rail cars, household utensils, and particularly for the airplane industry. Hence we have outrun our bauxite sources and must import from Surinam and British Guinea. Similarly our quicksilver resources have been running out while, through the development of mercury vapor boilers and other advances we need more of it and have to get it from Spain and Italy.

Some Progress Made

Of course, some of this has been offset; we now have plenty of some things we were short of. Du Pont had an effective full-page ad this week in the New York Times boasting of the contribution of the chemical industry to our self-sufficiency since the World War. It said in part " . . . Today, America is self-sufficient in nitrates through chemistry . . . No one need worry again about a lack of important drugs due to war abroad. . . . This country now produces a major part of the potash it consumes . . . Neoprene, the chemical rubber made from coal, limestone and salt has every promise of serving well in the place of natural rubber. Its present price, based on small production, is less than the cost of natural rubber during the early World War days . . ."

Another curious angle is the fact that American industry in one way or another has contributed more heavily to our economic defense than has American politics. True, the Bureau of Mines has been largely instrumental in the development of our unique helium reserves in the Texas panhandle, an a RFC loan has been instrumental in the development of American platinum resources in Alaska. But it is American private capital which has expanded our resources of sulphur, of potash and prosphates, and of the chemicals above referred to.

Also there is reason to suppose that certain big American industries have decided to go ahead with their own preparedness programs rather than wait for Congress and politics to get round to it. During 1937, for instance, the big foreign powers seemed to be reaching for manganese, the soap that all steel is laundered with, for war stocks. So the American steel companies went in and bid too, and loaded up so heavily that a the end of 1938 they still had about a year's supply on hand.

Reasons for Delay

Perhaps this has another explanation, namely the general inventory fever of 1937; but on the other hand it is said that army and navy officials in the last year or so have not confined their industrial preparedness to "educational orders" to manufacturers, but have quietly gone round to numerous large companies and suggested that they lay in permanent inventories of certain of their raw materials which this country has to obtain from abroad, suggesting even that they lay up certain raw materials which they themselves might not need but which in a pinch other companies unable to lay in on account of short working capital might need.

There appear to have been three major reasons why this country's economic preparedness program has lagged so far behind Europe's, a program made substantially dearer by the impact of European war. The first is obviously public apathy, for there is far less drama to a stockpile of manganese ore than to a battleship. The second seems to have been political, for producers of some of these strategic materials have been hammering for protective tariffs and shunting Congressional interest away from the stockpile method for a decade.

Last reason seems to be "economy." Official testimony of army and navy officials before the House and Senate committees last Spring on the Strategic Commodities bill indicated that both arms of the service had been pressing for some time for stockpile appropriations but they did not fit the "financial program of the President."

Cost of Preparedness

How much such a program would cost is controversial. A year's stock of manganese ore, about 1,000,000 tons, might cost $35,000,000 at current prices, the price of a battle cruiser. We use about 85,000 tons of tin a year, which at 50 cents a pound would be about $85,000,000, the price of an American-size battleship today. There are 17 "strategic" commodities but some of them are small. We only use about 10,000 tons a year of tungstein concentrates, for example. Important questions are (1) whether we should lay in a year's supply, or six months', or two years'; and (2) from which commodities might we most easily be cut off; and (3) for which commodities could we most easily find substitutes or develop domestic production.

Laying up such stores is not merely against actual war. We were badly short-handed even before we entered the World War when we were cut off from certain supplies by belligerents who needed them. Hence the protection is not only against our getting into war, but against others getting in. This contingency is here, and already has sharply increased the cost of the program. Furthermore it will now take a long time to lay up the stocks because they cannot be bought fast without driving up the price.

What happens in manganese will be the key to the next chapter. We have 70,000 tons a year of high-grade ore in Montana, and elsewhere little to speak of. Most promising source is a Freeport Sulphur subsidiary in Cuba which can sell here duty-free. The next Congress has to vote $15,000,000 more on top of the $10,000,000 voted in last summer's "third deficiency bill" to carry out the first year of our four-year $100,000,000 strategic materials program. The hazards of apathy, economy, or tariff politics may still slow the program.

U. S. Steel Net In Quarter 47c Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. reported earnings in the September quarter equivalent to 47 cents a common share.

In only six of the previous 32 quarters had the common stock earned any money. Only one common stock dividend—$1 a share on Dec. 20, 1937—has been paid since 1932.

The profitable three months ended September 30 resulted from a rush of buying orders which kept the operating units of the corporation working at 54.6 per cent of capacity compared with 34.6 per cent in the like 1938 period.

The net income applicable to capital stocks in the three months was $10,420,445 compared with a deficit of $5,847,791 in the like 1938 period and a net income of $1,309,761, or 36 cents a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock in the June, 1939, quarter.

Pays Preferred Dividend

Since the company's preferred stock quarterly dividend requirements are $6,304,919, the common stock earns nothing until the net income passes that figure.

Directors declared the usual dividend of $1.75 a preferred share, payable November 20 to holders of record November 3.

One of the remarkable features of the September quarter earnings was the fact they came within $2,000,000 of the total earnings —$12,390,756—achieved in the full first nine months of this year. This compared with a net loss approximately as great — $12,150,368—in the first nine months of 1938.

The September quarter's gross earnings, with only expenses and taxes deducted, totaled $28,247,189, compared with $28,143,537 for the first nine months of 1938.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board, commented: "Shipments of finished steel products during the third quarter were approximately 14.2 per cent greater than the second quarter.

"This reflects the highest level in the nation's volume of business in the third quarter of 1939 as compared with the second, as indicated by numerous indexes of business activity. The demand for all types of steel increased.

Inventories Hold Steady

"Due to both general improvement in business and to seasonal factors, the earnings for the third quarter showed improvement over the second quarter of the year. Prices realized for steel products shipped during the third quarter remained at substantially the levels that prevailed during the early part of the year. . . .

"Shipments are keeping pace with production and, except for the seasonable accumulation of iron ore and other stocks, there has been no general increase in inventories."

The shipments of finished steel products to which Mr. Stettinius referred totaled 2,465,161 tons in the September quarter compared with 1,577,870 tons in the like 1938 period and 2,158,057 in the June, 1939, quarter.

During the first nine months of this year, U. S. Steel reported its average number of employees at 212,540, an increase of 5.46 per cent from the 201,533 in the like 1938 period. The pay roll rose in the past nine months to $254,060,918, up 25.47 per cent from the $202,488,466 of the similar period of 1938.

Flight of Capital From Abroad To U. S. During July $41,558,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has disclosed that investors of nearly every country in the world except Canada sold American securities in July, unaware of the profits they might have made if they had retained their holdings until prices moved up rapidly in recent weeks.

The disclosure was made in the Treasury's monthly statement of capial movements, which as usual gave figures at least three months late.

During July, foreigners sent a net total of $41,558,000 of capital to this country, increasing the 1939 total capital inflow to $857,927,000. These figures largely reflected the efforts of panicky Europeans to send their wealth to safekeeping before the anticipated outbreak of war.

The July inflow was the net result of a $34,850,000 inflow of foreign bank deposits, and inflow of $8,112,000 in foreign brokerage accounts, a $17,077,000 withdrawal of investments in U. S. securities, and a $15,673,000 inflow to pay for foreign purchases of foreign securities formerly owned by Americans.

For the year to Aug. 2, foreigners had decreased holdings of American securities by $28,670,000, most of the liquidation proceeds going into bank deposits in this country, however, rather than being taken home. July sellers of American securities included: England, $7,218,000; France, $871,000; Germany, $1,239,000; Netherlands, $1,528,000; Switzerland, $3,732,000; and Far East, $5,685,000.

Crude Oil Output Ahead of 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States during the week ended October 21 averaged 3,771,550 barrels a day compared with 3,713,800 barrels the week before and 3,271,600 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Refinery operations increased to 87 per cent of potential capacity from 85.6 per cent the previous week. Runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,650,000 barrels a day, against 3,600,000 the week before and 3,251,000 a year ago.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks at refineries, terminals, in transit and in pipe lines rose to 72,122,000 barrels, from 71,263,000 a week ago and 69,209,000 at the same time last year. Total gasoline production during the week was estimated by the institute at 12,182,000 barrels against 12,093,000 the week before.

Imports of crude and refined oil during the week declined to 1,385,000 barrels from 1,481,000 the preceding week.

Texas crude oil production rose 57,450 barrels a day, accounting for practically the entire increase in daily crude oil output.

Department Store Sales Up 11 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended October 21 were about 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the preceding week had been 9 per cent ahead of last year, and sales for the four weeks ended October 21 averaged 11 per cent more than last year.

Comparisons with a year ago, by Federal Reserve districts, for the week ended October 21 follow:

Increases—New York 14 per cent, Philadelphia 25, Cleveland 26, Richmond 20, Atlanta 16, Chicago 13, St. Louis 9, and Minneapolis 8.

Decreases—Boston 1 per cent, Dallas 5, and San Francisco 9.

The Kansas City district's sales were rated even with a year ago.

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H. D. Barber

Appointed Vice-President in Charge of Operating and Maintenance of the Erie Railroad, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, succeeding Robert E. Woodruff. Mr. Barber was General Manager of the road's eastern district.

Dominion Auto Sales Outlook Declared Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—An excellent outlook for the manufacture and sale of motor cars in the Dominion of Canada for the 1940 model year was seen by J. E. Johnson, Director of Sales for General Motors Products of Canada, in observations made in connection with the closing of the National Motor Show at Toronto after one of the most auspicious and successful exhibitions in its history.

"General Motors of Canada at the present time," said Mr. Johnson, "is experiencing conditions typical of any better-than-average new model season in peacetime. There is every indication that the next 12 months in the automotive industry in Canada will witness a continuance of the upward trend experienced through 1939."

General Motors' plant at Oshawa is now running on full production on the 1940 Chevrolets, Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and McLaughlin-Buicks, all of which are expected to be in dealers' hands by the end of October.

Discussing the Regina plant, Mr. Johnson declared that business prospects and crop conditions are so bright throughout the Western provinces that "we are rushing material out there by every conceivable means of transportation, and this plant will be in full production before the end of this month." He added: "Business in the West has never before been so good, and we are going to get our full share of it during 1940."

Mr. Johnson's optimism for the Canadian automotive industry extended beyond the mere immediate future. He knew of no nation, he said, which offered such a fertile field for the expansion of the automobile and truck business.

"In the United States today there is a car for every five persons, while the per capita figures for Canada are one for only every nine persons," he pointed out. "I confidently believe that in the years to come this disparity will be tremendously reduced, with corresponding benefit to our great industry."

Wholesale Trade Up 16 P. C. in Sept.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales by wholesalers In September were 16.5 per cent higher than in the same month last year and 13.2 per cent above August.

A Census Bureau report, based on a survey of 2,922 firms, showed total sales of $253,680,000 in September, bringing the nine months' total to $1,737,472,000, an increase of 6.8 per cent over the first three quarters of 1938.

Metals led the increase with 40.3 per cent, followed by chemicals with 33.4 per cent. Clothing and furnishings, except shoes, falling off 3.6 per cent, was the only line of trade in the 35 lines covered by the survey to show a decline from the September, 1938, level.

Manufacturers' sales rose 21.6 per cent over September last year, the Bureau reported, and had the largest relative gain of any month this year over a corresponding period in 1938. Total sales of $440,258,000 were an increase of 13.4 per cent over August.

Manufacturers' sales for the first nine months totaled $2,961,938,000, a gain of 11.9 per cent over the 1938 period.

Curtiss-Wright Purchases Pittsburgh Screw Division

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp. announced the purchase of the hollow steel blade manufacturing division of Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp. of Pittsburgh and its absorption by the Curtiss propeller division of Clifton, N. J. Financial details of the purchase were not disclosed.

Curtiss-Wright said the personnel of the Pittsburgh organization would be retained "as far as possible."

FSA Planning to Give Aid To 115,000 Farm Families

WASHINGTON (AP)—Its mail laden with pleas for help as a result of drough and floods, the Farm Security Administration has taken steps to open its coffers to 115,000 farm families.

The FSA instructed its supervisors in 29 states affected by drought and flood to accept applications of these families for loans, relief grants and food. The agency has about $50,000,000 available to distribute among farm families found to be needing aid.

Eligible for financial assistance are low-income farm families who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere and who must have such assistance to maintain themselves on the land until they can harvest crops next year.

Needs of the distressed families were described as varied. Officials said that in the Southeast, where heavy rains caused flood damage to crops, many tenant and sharecropper farmers needed food because of inability to obtain credit from merchants on the basis of next year's cotton crop.

Arrangements were being made to place these families on relief lists and thus make them eligible to receive surplus food being distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation through state relief agencies. Where such food supplies were not immediately available, families were to receive outright relief grants averaging about $20 a month, or loans.

Some Southern farmers were reported to need fertilizer for next year's crop. Others needed seed.

The principal needs in drought areas of the Midwest, particularly in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, were feed supplies for livestock. Officials said that unless feed was made available immediately, many families would have to sell at a sacrifice livestock herds built up since the 1936 drought.

Some families in the Dakotas, where there is a shortage of trees for fuel, were reported to be in need of funds for purchase of wood and coal.

Families receiving drought loans will be given five years to repay. They will have the advice of FSA supervisors in efforts to regain a self-supporting basis.

Officials said that if the agency was to carry on its regular rural aid program, under which it is helping 400,000 other farm families, it would need a deficiency appropriation in the regular session of Congress. The regular session begins in January.

General Classified

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Local Classified

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Local Classified

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston

October 31, 1939.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and the questions to be votel for in the City of Boston on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1939

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners.

For School Committee (4 years)
Vote for THREE.

Daniel J. McDevitt, 238 South Huntington Avenue.
Joseph A. Nobile, 276 Cambridge Street.
John J. Burke, 4 Iroquois Street.
Edmund J. Walsh, 85 School Street.
Albert P. McCulloch, 22 Chase Street.
Francis X. Morse, 16 Mystic Street.
John J. Sullivan, 20 Cook Street.
James H. Sheldon, 88 Exeter Street.
Patrick M. Aversa, 249 Prescott Street.
Josephine H. Lally, 97 Waldeck Street.
Joseph S. Vahey, 39 Larch Street.
Patrick J. Foley, 505 East Broadway.
Albert West, 173 Bennington Street.
Joseph V. Lyons, 666 Columbia Road.
Joseph C. White, 116 Mount Vernon Street.
Alexander Welch, 845 Boylston Street.
William W. Drummey, 18 Cedarwood Road.
Annie M. Niland, 202 Byron Street.
Hattie H. Smith, 21 Linnet Street.
Otis Archer Hood, 12 Poplar Place.
John F. Welch, 63 Homer Street.
Clement A. Norton, 34 Myopia Road.

For Councilor (2 years). Vote for ONE.

WARD 1
Lena Clark, 653 Saratoga Street.
Joseph Cotte, 108 Moore Street.
Henry Selvitella, 80 Orient Avenue.
Francis V. Matera, 208 Bremen Street.
Peter E. DiSessa, 39 Moore Street.
Walter A. Havey, 366 Princeton Street.
Susan K. Donovan, 755 Bennington Street.
Daniel Bonito, 301 Princeton Street.
James S. Coffey, 451 Meridian Street.

WARD 2
Martin F. Costello, 16 Brighton Street.
William J. Galvin, 49 Monument Avenue

WARD 3
John I. Fitzgerald, 7 Allen Street.
Laurence J. Haley, Charlesbank Homes, Charles Street.
Joseph Russo, 42A Green Street.
George Leary, 18 Temple Street.

WARD 4
Arthur R. Fitzpatrick, 413 Columbus Avenue.
William Moylan, 85 Dartmouth Street.
Perlie Dyar Chase, 136 Huntington Avenue.
Elias J. Stewart, 35 St. Botolph Street.

WARD 5
Henry L. Shattuck, 15 River Street.
Alonzo B. Cook, 130 Myrtle Street.
John J. Connors, 4 Lawrence Street.
George L. Pasqua, 30 Anderson Street.

WARD 6
William H. Dermody, 191 West Seventh Street.
Joseph M. Scannell, 272 West Third Street.
George A. Murray, 223 West Second Street.
Martin R. Schofield, 349 West Fourth Street.
Thomas F. Flaherty, 487 East Broadway.

WARD 7
Thomas H. Gorman, 546 Dorchester Avenue.
James P. O'Rourke, 83 Old Harbor Street.
James F. Condon, 11A Mount Vernon Street.
Thomas E. Linehan, 770 Columbia Road.
Henry Patrick Carr, 140 L Street.
John L. Sullivan, 775 Columbia Road.

WARD 8
William F. Hurley, 61 Magazine Street.
George F. McMahon, 7 Mount Pleasant Terrace.
David T. Bagley, 3 Fairland Street.

WARD 9
Daniel F. Sullivan, 9 Highland Street.
John J. Cravens 12 Dorr Street.
Mildred M. Harris, 115 Dale Street.
David D. Kenney, 683 Shawmut Avenue.

WARD 10
William A. Carey, 139 Saint Alphonsus Street.
Anthony A. Broderick, 63 Minden Street.
Edmund F. Gildea, 22 Francis Street.
James B. McDermott, Jr., 39 Round Hill Street.

WARD 11
Walter T. Bell, 40 West Walnut Park.
Edward Butler, 44 Woodlawn Street.
William A. Moriarty, 2779 Washington Street.
John T. Galvin, 70 Montebello Road.
Matthew F. Hanley, 308 Amory Street.
Edward L. Englert, 18 Imey Road.

WARD 12
Leo J. Glennon, 42 Waverly Street.
Charles I. Taylor, 181 Ruthven Street.
Samuel Golden, 33 Edgewood Street.

WARD 13
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William Hickey, 42 Grampian Way.
Francis M. McInnis, 12 Hartford Street.
John W. Meany, 82 Sydney Street.
David Thompson, 37 Folsom Street.

WARD 14
Sidney Rosenberg, 576 Blue Hill Avenue.
Joseph J. Gottlieb, 17 Wales Street.
Bernard Finkelstein, 1203 Blue Hill Avenue.
Leon E. Serkin, 651 Morton Street.

WARD 15
John B. Kelly, 16 Inwood Street.
Thomas E. O'Connor, 252 Geneva Avenue.
Jeremiah Murnane, 1452 Dorchester Avenue.
Patrick J. Hartin, 1452 Dorchester Avenue.
Ralph J. Richards, 86 Barry Street.

WARD 16
Patrick H. Murphy, 25 Whitten Street.
Charles H. Carver, 22 Woodworth Street.
Philip Austin Fish, 2 Fairfax Street.
William V. Quinn, 379 Adams Street.

WARD 17
Joseph M. Quinn, 44 Stanton Street.
Herbert L. McNary, 1044 Adams Street.
Paul J. Cuddy, 272 Gallivan Boulevard.
John C. Wickes, 14 Rosedale Street.
William J Ryter, 20 Colonial Avenue.
Albert A. Sullivan, 60 Rockwell Street.

WARD 18
Laurence J. Hunter, 42 Greenwood Avenue.
Frank J. Morrison, 60 Westminster Street.
Michael Paul Feeney, 1001 River Street.
James J. Goode, Jr., 169 Metropolitan Avenue.
Michael J Patts, 14 Bircheroft Road.
Frank J. Alberto, 21 Collins Street.
Stephen L Huehes, 40 Warren Avenue.

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James M. Langan, 10 Rockview Street.
Real J. Chartrand, 257 Lamartine Street.

WARD 20
Theodore F. Lyons, 100 Ardale Street.
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Walter D. Bryan, 18 Alhambra Road.
J. Donald Sutherland, 16 Park Street.

WARD 21
Michael J. Ward, 51 Wallingford Road.
Louis Lobel, 18 Bellvista Road.
Charles H. Ferguson, 1435 Commonwealth Avenue.
Morris M. Broomfield, 1653 Commonwealth Avenue.
William R. Blaine, 286 Chestnut Hill Avenue.

WARD 22
Maurice H. Sullivan, 76 Antwerp Street.
James A. Dalton, 37 Foster Street.
Albert B. Barrett, 60 Litchfield Street.
James E. Coffey, 97 Parsons Street.

QUESTION NO. 1

Mark a cross in the square at the right of your answer.

Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-eight entitled "An Act providing that the Mayor of Boston shall be eligible for Election for the Succeeding Term," be accepted? YES / NO

QUESTION NO. 2

Mark a cross in the square at the right of your answer.

Shall section eight A of chapter forty-four of the General Laws relative to submitting to the voters of certain cities the question of approving or disapproving orders authorizing the issue of bonds, notes or certificates of indebtedness for certain purposes, be accepted? YES / NO

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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ATLANTIC CITY *(Continued)*

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- - - - - Needlepoint
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1 lb. 21c, 3 lb. box 59c
Laird's Sweet Cider
½ gal. 23c, 1 gal 39c
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Rilling Kooler Wave
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No Discomfort
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SO 2-1840

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TEL. ORANGE 3-8304

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Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Phone Plfd. 6-0100
1201 South Ave.—127 Park Ave.
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The Cream Actually Whips
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Property Management
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Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

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Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
48 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

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Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
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Daily Features Page

San Marino, the Oldest State in Europe

Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

San Marino, with a population of approximately 14,000, is located on a lofty crag in the Apennines, near Rimini, Italy. The tiny republic was founded in the fourth century, and has a frontier of 24 miles.

Daily Quotation

THE expectations of life depend upon diligence; and the mechanic that would perfect his work, must first sharpen his tools.—CONFUCIUS.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An astronomer says a day on the moon equals about 436 hours. Or about as long as entertaining guests for the week end.

St. Louis Star-Times: We aren't really without any army. If it comes to a showdown, we can borrow the one Hollywood uses.

Humorist: "Regarding the consumption of sugar in wartime, few people realize what a lot is wasted at the bottom of cups," says a writer. This will cause a stir.

Boston Herald: Legally, an odd item informs us, the tomato is a vegetable, although botanically a fruit. Sometimes, too, it is a form of criticism.

Washington Post: Americana: Recently we saw a man rush out and buy a war extra edition of a newspaper and turn immediately to the comics.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: The arrival of the Bremen at Murmansk, one might say, was accomplished with a great fanfare of secrecy.

In Lighter Vein

The Individualist

An inspector boarding a bus was astounded to find the conductor sitting at ease, while a flustered passenger was dashing about collecting fares.

"What does this mean?" he demanded. "You sitting there and a passenger doing your work."

"That's all right," said the conductor, an ex-seaman. "He's a stowaway I found on board, and as he can't pay his fare I'm making him work his passage."—Tit-Bits.

Still Sensitive

A new militiaman, walking through the camp deep in thought, passed one of his officers without saluting him. And the officer, an erstwhile sergeant-major of the old school, in no uncertain manner gave him to understand that he had noticed the oversight and that unpleasant penalties usually followed such delinquencies.

The next day they passed again . . . and once more the private failed to salute.

"Here, you!" barked the officer. "Why don't you salute? I thought I told you yesterday . . ."

"I know, sir," interrupted the militiaman. "I was going to. And then it occurred to me you might still be a little provoked about that tiff we had."—London Daily Mirror.

Repose

Serene, I fold my hands and wait
For I have found it wise
To let the busy world go by
Till my nail polish dries.
—Pitt Panther

Little Chauncey

"Don't you ever have a price war on lollypops?"

A Word a Day

Forensic

Pronunciation: *fo-ren'-sik* (o as in obey, e and i short).

Example: "His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts." (Sumner, speech at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.)

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

well-prepared brilliant headlong
ponderous argumentative using the head

Derivation and definition: The root of our word is the Latin *forum*, "market place or place of public meeting," on which was based the immediate source of our word, *forens*, "of or belonging to the forum."

The Romans, it will be recalled, were usually ruled in such a fashion that they had little actual voice in government; although they would frequently congregate in the market places and discuss pressing political problems. There the more enterprising Romans made full use of their rhetorical powers to persuade and sway their fellow citizens; and the art of public discussion and debate was brought to a high point. As time went on and liberties were broadened, this type of oratory came to pervade the courts; and our word today suggests the rhetorical and argumentative type of speaking which characterizes legal proceedings.

Forensic eloquence, then, is suggestive of that employed by a lawyer in pleading for a client.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between a Turtle and a Tortoise?

Tortoises, turtles, and terrapins comprise the order Cheldonia. In popular usage, the names "turtle" and "terrapin" are employed more or less interchangeably. The terrapin, however, is properly a hard-shelled, fresh-water creature which is edible and commercially valuable. The tortoise, on the other hand, is strictly a terrestrial or land-living member of the order Cheldonia.

The warm seas of the earth are all inhabited by huge marine turtles. In spite of this wide distribution, there are but five species. Of these, the leather-back turtle is the largest, attaining a weight of as much as 1,000 pounds, a length of more than 6 feet and stretching nearly 10 feet from tip to tip of its front flippers.

The smallest of the sea turtles is the hawk's-bill turtle. It is interesting to note that this is the only turtle from which the amber-colored substance with reddish-brown mottling that is known as "tortoise-shell" is obtained.

The fresh-water turtles include the familiar snapping-turtles, soft-shell turtles, and mud turtles, as well as the "diamond-back" and other terrapins.

The tortoises are strictly "land-lubbers," being quite helpless if thrown into the water. Indeed, many species of tortoise inhabit arid regions and some species choose the actual desert spaces. Tortoises may be distinguished from turtles by the fact that they have club-shaped feet in contrast to the webbed feet of the turtles. Tortoises are further characterized by their high, dome-like shells. When they walk, the formation and their handling of their hind feet is an unconscious miniature mimicry of the elephant.

The gopher tortoise is hardy and will thrive in captivity if properly cared for. He relishes lettuce and celery and will nibble at succulent spears of lawn grass. He soon learns to recognize the person who cares for him and will eat from the hand like any well-mannered pet.
—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Little Mother

Birmingham Eng.

While a farmer was walking over his fields, he picked up a short piece of dead wood, which had fallen out of a tree. He carried it to his home and put it in the fireplace, where it soon began to smolder.

The farmer's wife eventually became attracted by a bird which flew close to her window, and continually chirped as though in distress. Then to her surprise she saw a tiny half-fledged bird creeping about the hearth, faintly "cheeping."

After a hasty glance at the log, she saw a hole in the side of it; and on examining this, she discovered a blue tit's nest, in which were some young birds. The log was quickly removed, and five tiny birds were rescued.

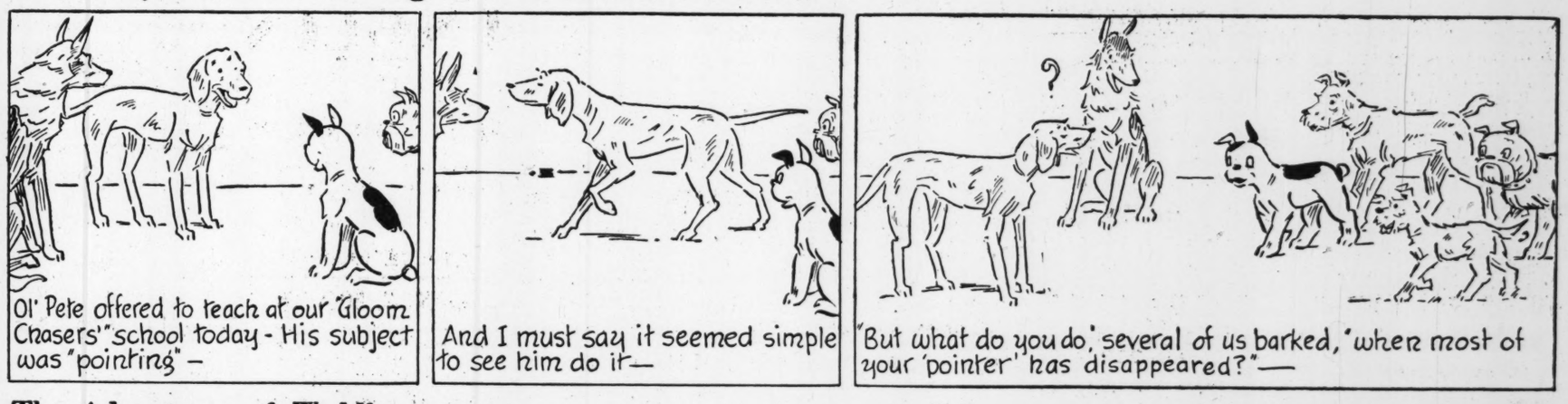
The survivors were quickly taken to an old stump in the garden, and the mother bird, which had shown such distress at the window, carried on with her maternal duties.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Short but Merry*

By LE PELLEY

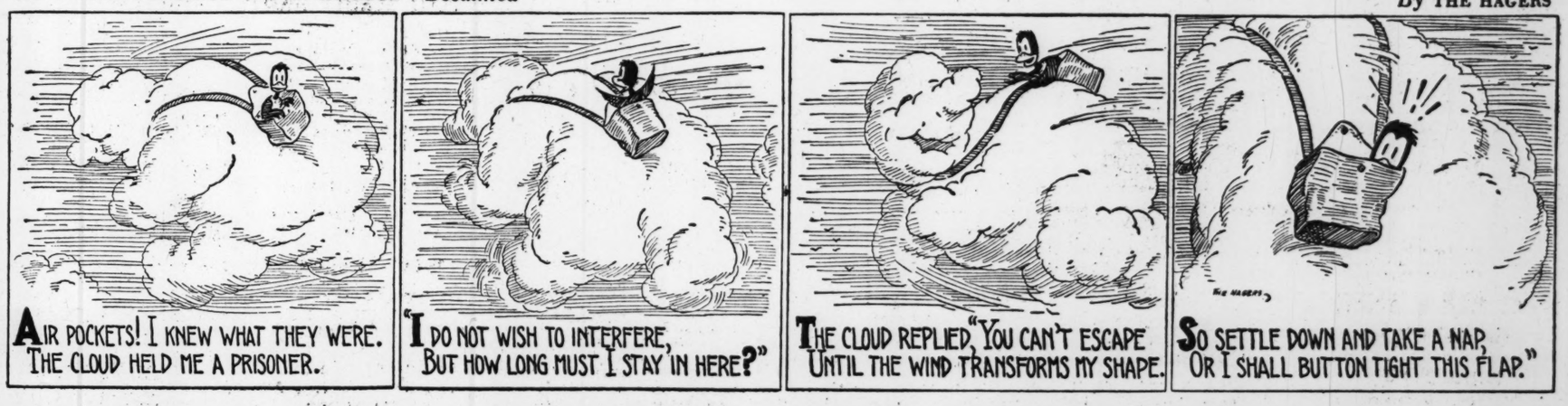
MARMADUKE !!!
I CAME LATE TO YOUR PARTY AND WHEN I GOT THERE I COULDN'T FIND ANYONE...!
WELL—THAT WAS BECAUSE BENJAMIN CAME DRESSED AS A LION
SOMEHOW SKIDMORE GOT THERE AT THE SAME TIME... SKIDMORE DIDN'T LIKE THE LION AND THAT STARTED THINGS GOING.... THEN THE MAID CAME IN... SHE THOUGHT IT WAS A REAL LION! I GUESS SHE SENT FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT !!!
ANYWAY—AFTER TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES EVERYONE HAD HAD ENOUGH HALLOWEEN AND WENT HOME...
?
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well, at Least We Know the Theory*


Ol' Pete offered to teach at our 'Gloom Chasers'' school today - His subject was "pointing" -
And I must say it seemed simple to see him do it—
"But what do you do,' several of us barked, 'when most of your 'pointer' has disappeared?"—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Becalmed*

By THE HAGERS


AIR POCKETS! I KNEW WHAT THEY WERE. THE CLOUD HELD ME A PRISONER.
"I DO NOT WISH TO INTERFERE, BUT HOW LONG MUST I STAY IN HERE?"
THE CLOUD REPLIED, "YOU CAN'T ESCAPE UNTIL THE WIND TRANSFORMS MY SHAPE.
SO SETTLE DOWN AND TAKE A NAP, OR I SHALL BUTTON TIGHT THIS FLAP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shake-Up in Rome

Behind the shake-up in the Italian Cabinet is a story of change which may one day prove fundamental. This change became apparent at the outbreak of the war in Europe. It had begun to take place some months before. It consisted of the emergence of factions—the regular army, the Royal family and the Vatican—to a position of power not heretofore permitted them under the Fascist regime.

This change had its origin partly in popular distrust of the Rome-Berlin Axis, partly in the jolt felt in Italian inner circles when Count Dino Grandi, fresh from London, reported British determination to stand against further German adventures even at the cost of war. It was partly due to Vatican disfavor for a partnership that through Berlin might link Rome to atheist Russia and associate Italy with the wiping out of Roman Catholic Poland. It arose partly from prospects of commercial profits from neutrality, as well as from considerations for national security.

The pro-German elements in the Cabinet have suffered by the changes just announced. General Pariani, removed from the post of Army Chief of Staff, had carried out military conversations with German Army officers last May in preparation for the military alliance between Italy and Germany. Dino Alfieri, removed from the post of Minister of Culture, has been one of the chief defenders of Axis policy.

But foreign policy is only part of the explanation of the shake-up. The ministers affected have for some time represented cleavages within the organization of the Italian State—for example, rivalry between the Regular Army and the Fascist Militia. A result is that General Starace of the Militia has lost his secretaryship of the Fascist Party. Internal considerations count heavily in Italy's latest political tremor. But the disturbance's swift development and sudden jar seem attributable to the fact that crystallization of differences has been hastened by Italy's need to reconsider its position—and especially its Balkan interests—in an increasingly dangerous world.

Admiral Byrd's Snow Buggy

If anyone feels himself impelled to sing "Jingle Bells" when Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's 35-ton snow cruiser rolls in sight on its way from Chicago to Boston for embarkation to the Antarctic, he must have imagination indeed—and a memory of New England sleigh rides. No "one-horse open sleigh" is this, but a home on wheels for fifteen men in a sixty-foot cabin as wide as both lanes of an ordinary road. And it is sufficiently removed from the dog sleds pulled by Malemutes and Huskies so that no driver will yell "Mush" at its big Diesel engines. If this be taking romance out of the snowy wastes it will doubtless bring a new kind of romance in.

The try-out of the enclosed motor-driven sled with ten-foot rubber-tired wheels is another triumph, or at least opportunity, for the internal combustion motor. Burning gasoline, distillate or other petroleum products, this type of motor has become a means of propulsion on land, sea, and air. It powers the airplane; it drives motorships and motorboats, and even submarines, whose electric motors when submerged expend energy first generated by Diesel power. It carries passengers and freight on the paved highways in pleasure cars and on buses and trucks; it rides the steel rails in streamliners and Diesel switching engines, and it goes where there are no roads, in tractors pulling plows or—alas!—in military tanks.

The amphibious areas between land and water have been possibly the hardest to conquer, yet a strange vehicle called the "swamp buggy," using the weight-spreading effect of huge doughnut tires, has carried heavy oil-well machinery into the marshy everglades of Florida. Now comes a barking, oil-consuming device to slither across the wastes where water hardens into snow and ice. Next, the rocket-ship builders would better find soon some way to employ this sort of engine in interplanetary flight. Otherwise, one of these days someone is going to come across a powerful internal combustion motor crying large, acrid tears of unburnt gasoline over having "no more worlds to conquer."

That's the trouble with these automobile shows. His old model looked so shabby when our neighbor came away from the display rooms that he drove home along the back alleys.

November Thoughts

November is the silence after the symphony. October's orchestration, barbaric in its splendor as a Rimsky-Korsakoff tone poem, echoes here and there in the all but empty galleries of the woods, as bright fragments of sound echo in the thought, silently.

November is the gray twilight after a golden day. The scarlet, the orange, the yellow shafts of October's noon shine in the thought.

November is the hour alone in a quiet room, after an evening at the theater. The highlighted conflict, the movement, the crescendo of October's colorful crisis on crisis, pass through the thought, a series of episodes, whose meaning unfolds like wisdom.

November is the suspended moment after October's gathering of birds in the trees, in chattering thousands—a moment of sudden stillness when the chattering ceases, when the invisible signal passes from bird to bird, from bough to bough, and a myriad winged travelers set out for promised lands, a myriad thoughts in hopeful flight.

Atrocities

The British White Paper on atrocities in German concentration camps is a rehearsal rather than an exposé. People in most countries where the channels of information are free have read reports indicating cruel practices in these camps. The White Paper fills in some lurid details.

The effect of the new publication is to rouse anger in its readers not through telling them something they did not know before, but through reminding them of atrocities—and by giving these atrocities a new "punch." In this respect it should be contrasted with the useful and enlightening report prepared by the former British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, on the negotiations which preceded Germany's invasion of Poland.

The avidity of the human mind for such reading as the White Paper gives propaganda one of its sharpest weapons; people who will not trouble themselves to search for facts through study of the diplomatic and political steps which led to war will yet read and savor every word of an atrocity report whether or not that report explains the motives for war. Unthinkingly such people adopt these atrocities as the prime cause of their interest in the victory of one side or the other. They make the war their own for reasons which were not sufficient to lead governments to make war.

Lord Macmillan, head of the Ministry of Information, has said British policy excludes propagandizing America. The Ministry will give information as requested by Americans. That this is a sound policy, even from a propagandist's point of view, is shown by the City of Flint incident which made headlines because Americans demanded that it should. In the World War Americans so thoroughly took up the job of propagandizing themselves that it was greatly lightened for the Allies. After all, war hath no propagandist like a reader's demand for vicarious horror.

The Boys Behaved

The second annual Halloween party staged by the Boston Police Department is over. If there was any doubt as to the wisdom of Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's idea for keeping the youngsters off the street it must now be dissipated.

Last year some 40,000 youngsters were entertained in Police Stations throughout the city, resulting in 50 per cent less vandalism. This year, with more parties, attendance was nearly doubled and mischief-making of the objectionable sort was practically eliminated. Only two false alarms were sounded in the entire city during the four hours the parties were in progress and breakage of street lights—previously a serious problem—was at a minimum.

The Boston Police are making a genuine contribution to the reduction of juvenile delinquency. The youngsters of Boston are fast learning that a "cop" is good to know "when a feller needs a friend."

The owner of a canary has trained it to sing popular songs, a report from New Mexico says. But hardly a song that will be popular as long as the canary's own song has been.

One out of every five persons in the United States has a motorcar. Yes, and they all seem to be on the road you have chosen for your Sunday drive.

Translating Our Times

Italian Neutrality: Dutch View

Many facts show that Italy did not want a solution by arms of the Germano-Polish conflict. The Milan Pact probably only sought to exercise a moderating influence on Berlin. Now that negotiations have failed in spite of Italian efforts, Italy's policy tends more than ever in the last ten years to concentrate on Italian problems and interests alone.—*Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, Rotterdam.

Netherlands Neutrality: Swiss View

Netherlands' neutrality declaration shows that, due to its position . . . this neutrality is complete and strongly emphasized. . . . In spite of neutrality, Netherlands public opinion approves President Roosevelt's declaration that no neutrality in the world can force the conscience of the individual. It clearly discerns the peril threatening all Europe by the unloosing of Bolshevist anarchy. The torpedoing of the Athenia made a deep impression in the Netherlands. Security of sea communications is vital for her. All violations of international maritime rights create violent reactions among Netherlands public opinion.—*Basler Nachrichten*, Basle.

Spain's Neutrality

The international conflict's new aspect resulting from Russian intervention in Poland can only serve to reaffirm and reinforce Spain's neutrality. Franco ordered Spain to observe the strictest neutrality at the outbreak of war in Eastern Europe. He declared we must stay out of the conflict because it was for Spain's highest interest to do so. In prescribing neutrality, Franco has correctly interpreted the criterion of the Spanish people and also acted in the best interest of the Spanish State of which he is in charge.—*El Alcázar*, Madrid.

Canada: Semi-Official French View

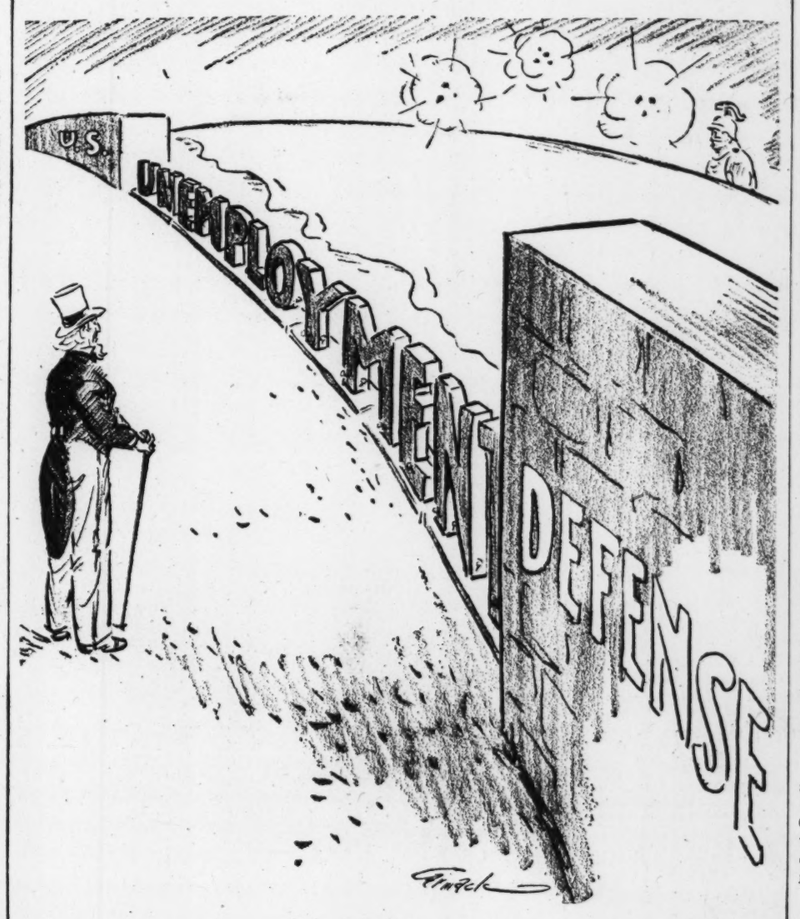
Declaration of a state of war between Canada and Germany is an act of great importance in Canadian history as it is the first time the Ottawa Government, acting in the fullness of its independence, has declared war on its own account in the firm support of the British Government. The fidelity of the Dominions to the mother country in the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations is one of the most comforting auguries in favor of the just cause of the two great Western democracies.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

From a Belgian Democrat

Belgium cannot remain passive when the real independence of small States is at stake. She must have her say and exercise her influence.

The problem of peace—our peace—is not separate from that of democracy. The attempt to disassociate the defense of the right of peoples from that of men is in vain. Today we clearly see that insurance of freedom within states is the best means of assuring the freedom of the states themselves. —From an article by Louis de Brouckère, Belgian statesman and member of the Belgian Socialist Party, in *Le Soir*, Brussels.

The Break in the Wall



Banking the House

November is not the dull, gray month it often seems. Instead it is a calm interlude between autumn and winter. It is a time of peace, contentment and contemplation. Grandfather used to say, "November is a 'settling' month." On the farm there were many seasonal tasks; gone, however, was any feeling of hurry. The cellar was a fascinating and heartening picture of abundance: bins of potatoes and turnips, carrots and beets and parsnips; barrels of glowing fruit, Baldwins, Northern Spies and snow apples. There was always a huge pile of firm, winter cabbages. Shelves were lined with jars of fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams and preserves—a picture of rich and varied colors. In the attic, near the huge central chimney, were piles of golden pumpkins, blue Hubbard squashes, boxes of pungent yellow-skinned onions. The barn's bays and scaffolds were stuffed with good clover and timothy hay. The corn crib was filled with long ears of drying field corn. The roomy wood shed which connected the house and barn was filled to overflowing with solid chunks of maple, oak and birch.

Now had come the time to "bank" the house, and on a Saturday morning a farm lad was always happy to help with the task, especially since it offered an opportunity to drive the two snappy and well-trained Morgans.

From the storage barn we loaded the long pine boards and oak stakes onto the farm wagon, and distributed them around the house. It took only a short time to drive the stakes into the ground, about a foot from the granite foundation stones. The boards were approximately eighteen inches wide, made for the purpose many seasons ago from immense pine trees.

Next came the pleasantest part of the banking—a drive to Johnson's saw mill a mile away! The farther the better when one is holding the reins over a lively pair.

At the saw mill we filled the large wagon with the aromatic sawdust. The spices of far Cathay could not be more satisfying than the mysteriously compounded scent of moistened pine, hemlock, spruce, oak and maple. Back home again, the sawdust was shoveled between the boards and the foundation.

We did not realize in those days that a score of years later physical scientists would discover that sawdust is excellent insulation. Farmers learn by experience, by trial and error. It is of course gratifying to have the stamp of laboratory approval put on traditional methods.

As the sawdust went into the trough it was a lad's duty to tramp back and forth, firming the particles together. Gradually the space about the house was filled. Since the outside board was higher than the granite foundation, it meant that the sawdust covered the bottom clapboard or two. That is why, years ago, and even now where they haven't succumbed to the black building paper which country homes are nailing around the foundations, you notice that the bottom clapboards may be a bit discolored, though the rest of the house is glistening white.

After dinner we went for the second load of sawdust. By the time that was distributed, the shadows were beginning to climb the slopes of Monadnock. Night drops her mantle early in the day as the year draws toward a close.

Once more the house was banked for a New Hampshire winter. King Frost might send his scouting parties, but no breeze or draft could find a trail through one farm foundation.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

The Bookshelf

Fifth Avenue at 56th

Hortense Odlum's success story is different from most; first, because she never sought the opportunity that came to her to be president of Bonwit, Teller and Company, and, second, because she is confident that, what she has done, others can do—if they will follow a few simple rules of human behavior.

Seven years ago, when Mrs. Odlum was occupied with the role of wife and mother, her husband suddenly informed her that his firm had acquired in a business deal a woman's specialty shop that was failing. Then and there, he challenged her to make it pay. Today that shop ranks among the most successful on Fifth Avenue.

How she, who had never had a whit of what the world calls "business experience," did it, Mrs. Odlum tells in A WOMAN'S PLACE (New York: Scribners. $2.75). General predictions that she would last "about three months" did not trouble Mrs. Odlum. She knew what women wanted from a store and she knew she knew. She was determined not only that she, but that all those under her should give that service.

"An uncompromising attitude toward the privilege of being able to work, courage to attack difficult problems and to view myself objectively, a spirit of co-operation with others, a love of honesty and fair play"—those are the human qualities which enabled her to master a task at which she was outwardly a novice.

Mrs. Odlum is modest with regard to her success. She has written an appealing autobiography. What applied to her job applies to others. "If a person goes to his job with a firm determination to give of himself the best of which he is capable, that job—no matter what it is—takes on a dignity and importance," she says. And again: "A realization of the second part of any job is what can lift it out of the morass of stupidity and boredom. When one goes beyond the point of sufficiency, on to the place where any effort that is expended is pure giving, then one finds compensations and satisfactions that have nothing to do with a few bills in a pay envelope." This, she points out, is true of any job, be it homemaking or the presidency of a big company.

Just because she runs a store, Mrs. Odlum does not believe woman's search for beauty and happiness is fulfilled within those four walls. Age and drabness, she says, are born first in the heart, then manifest in clothes and appearance.

Mrs. Odlum has an inspiring and interesting story to tell; and her easy way of telling it makes one think it may be as attractive to women as is her Fifth Avenue emporium.

M. H.

"Colonel Lindbergh Forgets"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciate the excerpt in a recent Monitor from the Vancouver Daily Province entitled "Lindbergh Forgets."

As a veteran of a number of American offensives in France, I fully agree with Colonel Lindbergh's assertion that modern warfare is "tragic and devastating," but I cannot coincide with his view about England's and France's entrance into this war as just "one more of these age-old quarrels."

Why do some Americans eulogize the founders of this nation who fought for the freedom of self-government and at the same time belittle others for doing likewise?

Are not the acts of Herr Hitler a far greater menace to self-government than the impositions of King George III on the colonies? According to an historian we read that "England did not seriously interfere with their (colonies') liberty," but when the "British government attempted to become even mildly coercive it flamed the spirit of revolt." (Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes in "Background of American Revolution," p. 924, Popular Educator.)

Now this "spirit of revolt" is today stirring England and France to resist a subjugation that is striking at the very freedom of conscience.

Mr. Lindbergh contends that the war in "Europe is not one in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder." Probably not; one thing is certain, however, that Hitler's army in its conquest over Poland has demonstrated that his method of destroying innocent children and women is far more effective than that of any Asiatic intruder.

In his plea for United States neutrality, Colonel Lindbergh asserts, "If we enter fighting for democracy abroad we may end by losing it." The contrary is true. Our democracy was gained through the struggle for righteousness. It was a moral issue then and not a geographical one.

Americans should not forget that the divinity that wrought in the minds of the founders of this nation the "Declaration of Independence" also produced in the people of England the King James Version of the Bible, the cornerstone to our democracy.

Colonel Lindbergh affirms that our safety lies with the "Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west." Here we must not overlook the fact that the security of this nation lies in the moral status of its citizens, and not in its geographical position, for if we fail to uphold democracy, that emanates from the same source as ours, on the Eastern Hemisphere, we may be taking the first step to lose it on the Western.

Bremerton, Wash. BERNARD KOTTEK

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Hitler Wins a Kampf

Maybe Herr Hitler was too busy Monday evening to know or care that the Supreme Court of the United States had handed down a ruling which upheld his rights as an author. . . . The court sustained the action of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals enjoining an unauthorized publication of "Mein Kampf" in this country. Hence Herr Hitler will get royalties from his American sales, if and when such royalties accrue and if and when they can be transmitted to him. . . .

The issue is not, however, whether or not Herr Hitler gets his royalties. The issue is the larger one of the rights of foreign authors in the American book market, and of Americans in foreign book markets. International copyright is the foundation stone of the world-wide republic of letters.—*The New York Times.*

"Hate No One"

There is a universal brotherhood of man in many fundamental things. Then as we become different and fail to understand each other, we go to war.

We must not hate anyone, not even a Fascist or a Nazi, for there are so many who do not know better.—Pietro di Donato as quoted in *The Boston Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

"Forever . . . unbroken"

By John Ritchey

"It can't happen here," has disturbed the thought of many citizens in the United States since the phrase first served as the title of a best seller. The Dies committee has tended to make Americans unusually sensitive to the word "radical." Where can the average law-abiding citizen find information at first-hand about the radicals in his midst? In Boston he can go to the Boston Common—the same Common that has been given to the people "forever to be held unbroken."

Near the Parkman bandstand, in little milling knots, the orators talk to a strange assortment of humanity. All races of men in various degrees of prosperity and culture may be found. The depressed segment is, of course, mostly evident. But one will see, and hear, a well-dressed business man or a college instructor.

The groups are not large but perhaps they are significant. On a summer afternoon, before the sound of guns began again, I wandered for several hours from one little group to another. I talked with a dozen or more individuals. I heard religion discussed by Jew, Catholic, and Protestant. I listened to an Italian proclaim the decay of France and England. He shouted that the Italian people had rediscovered honor and that Il Duce was the greatest statesman in the world. Three benches away a young well-dressed Negro declared that the conquest of Ethiopia was still uncompleted and that France intended to restore the lost Emperor to his "dark throne of Judah."

A Negro Communist, farther along, was shouting: "We hatta git back to Marx." A heckler jeered, "What about Russia?" The Communist ignored the interruption and continued to berate the capitalistic system with excursions into the private lives of several famous industrialists and bankers.

A Jewish Socialist and a middle-aged Jewish conservative screamed at each other. The Socialist spoke of freedom and distribution of wealth. The conservative Jew shouted: "I don't want the kind of freedom you and your kind offer. I don't want any help from the Government. Government help has ruined me already. I had a business. The Government took it. I worked forty years to buy a little tenement house. What happened? The Government built a new one next door and rented the flats for next to nothing. Now I'm ruined. I can live in it myself. Can I like it?"

I talked to a young man, shabby and wide-eyed. He thought Fascism might be a good thing. He heard that there was no unemployment in Germany. I ventured to say that he was rather young to make such a decision. His reply was poignant. "I ain't so young, mister; I'm just hungry."

Another powerfully built youth in his early twenties was optimistic.

"Nothing wrong with the country. There's plenty of work if you want it. I'm an oiler on a tanker. I can get work any time I want it. Roosevelt is a smart guy—limiting the hours of work. I work six hours less a week now for the same pay."

Nearer the bandstand, a dark, wiry little man stood on a bench. His face wore the expression of a zealot. "I ain't afraid," he chanted in a curious, haunting voice. "I been in jail. I'll be in jail again. All I want to do is to tell you. I'll go to jail a hundred times just so one or two of you will listen and learn.

"The country, this wide beautiful country of ours, belongs to us. It ain't the property of the bankers and politicians. They own it now but it ain't theirs. It's ours, brothers. It's your country and mine. These parasites have smutted it and dragged it in the dust of time. But it's still ours. I say take it away from them. Unite and vote and, boys," he cried in a soft sad voice, "I'm going to tell you. If a cop hears me I'll be taken away but I'm going to tell you. If there's no other way you will have to take it by force. You will have to use the noose and the gun. If," he almost pleaded, "if there's no other way."

There was not much variation in these themes. The small dark man was the only one advocating the overthrow of the Government by force. And he was just a tired little man, often in jail.

Boston is not the United States. But it is indicative. I have found New York not much different. All it amounts to is that people, with time on their hands, listen and go away.

Perhaps these people aren't radicals. They aren't by my definition. But where else is there to look? I have attended indoor meetings and found little difference, except for discipline and cleanliness.

Leaving the Common I thought again of the terms of the deed of trust: "Forever to be held unbroken." I wondered if any in these little groups had ever heard or read these words. Here, understood or not, rested the essence of the Government under which they lived. Not merely the Boston Common, but all the hamlets and great cities in the United States, "forever to be held unbroken." There was faith implicit in those words of the early Bostonian city fathers. This faith was not in evidence in anything I heard here. It seems far from present in other parts of the world today. Somehow, though, I felt that these individuals wanted someone to tell them to believe. Not in men, but in the democracy of the people, by the people, for the people—a people and a democracy of which they were still a part.